Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,767

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1982

Israel, Egypt Settle **Major Problems** On Sinai Pullout

From Agency Disputches
CAIRO — Israel and Egypt signed an agreement Tuesday settling the major problems outstand-ing on Israel's final withdrawal in April from the Sinai peninsula Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamai Hassan Ali said

He described the agreement, which followed two days of talks in Cairo with Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, as "a great achievement and a great success."

Mr. Sharon met with Ferration Mr. Sharon met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak earlier

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sharon conveyed a message to Mr. Mubarak from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that was be-lieved to deal with the stalled no-gotiations on autonomy for the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The sources said minor differences persist about the future of the border town of Rafah in the extreme north and a small disputed territory in the south. There will be active as the state of the south 15 be another meeting on March 15 to iron out these differences.

Mr. Sharon described his talk with Mr. Mubarak as "a very friendly meeting in a very friendly and warm atmosphere. I was very pleased and encouraged to hear that Egypt, like Israel, is commit-ted to the Camp David accords and both countries see that Camp David is the way to comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

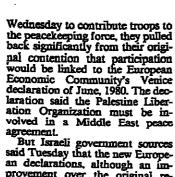
"We solved all the problems," Mr. Sharon said, "and we are very satisfied for everything we have seen here. We have complete belief that we are on the right way and we are approaching real, true

Israel is due to return the last segment of the Sinai to Egypt by April 26 under the terms of the 1979 Camp David peace treaties,

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Mr. Begin was reported to be holding back Israeli approval of the participation of four European countries in the U.S.-sponsored multination-al peacekeeping force in the Sinai until Israel receives additional changes in the countries' written

commitments to join the force. When Britain, France, Italy and

2



agreement.

But Israeli government sources said Tuesday that the new European declarations, although an improvement over the original responses, are "still problematical" and in need of "further clarifications or possibly changes."

"Although they are not polemics like the first ones, they are still not without problems. It's not exactly what we asked for, and we are trying to work it out quietly," a government official said. He said that the question might be brought before the Israeli Cabinet on Sunday, but that even more time may needed for a decision.

"It toole five weeks for the Europeans to give their answer. I don't want to give their answer. I don't want to give the impression that we are dealing with this with any sense of urgency," said the Israeli official, who asked not to be iden-

tified.

The issue is of growing concern to the United States — which under the Camp David accords agreed to form the 2,500-member multinational force — because only three months remain before Israel is scheduled to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai.

Although the four European countries are expected to contrib-ute only a few hundred troops, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have made their participation in the force conditional on the ac-

ceptance of the EEC members.
The newest European commitments have not been made public, but they are understood to have referred to the countries' original statements of agreement to participate in the peacekeeping force and to letters of confirmation of partic-ipation that were sent to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir. in late November.

Those documents, in turn, referred to the Venice declaration and the right of Palestinian self-determination, which was the source of the original Israeli objections.



The Israeli minister of defense, Ariel Sharon, met the press after his talks with Egyptian President Mubarak in Cairo Tuesday. The Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, looks on.

Syrians Fire Missiles At Israeli Warplanes

From Agency Dispatches BEIRUT — Israeli warplanes Lebanese frontier had inten-flew over Lebanon's eastern Bekaa during the previous 24 hours. Valley Tuesday, drawing fire from Syrian ground-to-air missile batteries there for the first time since last year's Syrian-Israeli missile crisis, security officials said.

Lebanese capital, where Syrian and Palestinian gunners opened up on them with anti-aircraft fire. In southern Lebanon, Palestinian sources said guerrillas fired three shoulder-launched missiles at four Israeli military aircraft flying low over the Sidon area.

None of the Israeli planes was hit, the officials said, and Israel denied Lebanese claims that the planes were attacked with Sovietmade, SAM-6 missiles.

The Bekaa overflights, the first for some months, came amid Palestinian and Western reports of Israeli plans to attack guerrilla and Syrian targets in Lebanon.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reported Monday that Is-

racli military activities along the Lebanese frontier had intensified Tension between Syria and Isra-

el has been rising since Israel an-nexed the Syrian Golan Heights last month.
An official at the radical Demo-Israeli planes also overflew the cratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the overflights were "more than just routine photo-graphic missions." He said, "For the first time in some months the

Israeli planes are flying in combat patterns. The only thing missing is actual raids and attacks." A Lebanese security official in the Bekaa town of Shtaura, 24 miles (38 kilometers) east of

Beirut, said, "Two Israeli warplanes flew over the region and two SAM-6s were fired in their direction. Syria deployed several SAM

batteries in the Bekaa last April 29, one day after losing two helicopters to attacking Israeli warplanes in the region. The deploy-

the prices are to go into effect at about the same time that universi-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Poland, Fearing Demonstrations, Lowers Planned Price Increases

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — The martial-law novernment concerned over possible demonstrations against sharp increases in consumer prices planned for Feb. 1, on Tuesday lowered the increases slightly and

pleaded for public understanding.

The government also revised its proposed compensation system so that a larger share of the higher costs will be offset by wage and pension boosts.

The schedule still calls for price increases of 200 percent to 500 percent for basic foodstuffs and home utilities - by far the steepest ever attempted here.

"That gives rise to justified concern," the Council of Ministers said in an "open letter" released simultaneously with the price revisions, "for earlier attempts to reform the price system on a much smaller scale encountered the resistance of many social groups."

Postwar Social Upbeavals

However, the government state-ment added, "it is precisely because society for years refused to agree to such changes that today the scale [of the increases] is so big. It is the bill made out to us by economics for not respecting its laws for many, many years."

Government efforts to rationalize the country's system of wages and prices have been behind every major social upheaval in Poland's postwar history. They have brought the downfall of three of its five Communist Party leaders — Edward Ochab in 1956, Władisław Gomulka in 1970 and Edward Gierek in 1980.

It was food price increases announced by the government in July, 1980, that led to nationwide strikes and the emergence of the Solidarity free trade union move-ment a month later.

The proposed increases are thus seen as a major test of whether the martial-law government can continue to control the situation. The anthorities quickly put down a rash of strikes in the first 15 days of martial law, but there is admittedly considerable hostility over the crackdown just below the surface appearance of near-normalcy that has pervaded since late De-cember. And officials concede in private that they fear the price raises could set off new demonstrations and more bloodshed.

"You can't expect any society to take those sorts of price increases lying down," one Pole commented. Another pointed out that while the announced increases affect only food and utilities, similar percentage increases are slowly being posted for many consumer goods. Even the better off Poles are going to be upset when they find that the car or refrigerator they have been saving for has suddenly doubled in

price, a young woman said. From Hand to Mouth

Millions of other Poles are living from hand to mouth as it is, and even the revised system of com-pensation announced by the govenment will not offset the price increases on essential items. Compounding the danger is that

ty campuses are scheduled to reopen, in many cases for the first time since October, when student strikes closed dozens of colleges.
"I think the threat of outside in-

tervention was very serious [before martial law was declared and that it's still there," a Communist Party official said. "Should the price increase operation fail, and if there think the Soviet Union would in-

Well-informed sources said the government had planned all along to make some cosmetic reductions in the price schedule announced earlier this month in order to show their "sensitivity" to the anticipat-

ed public grumbling.
The schedule published Tuesday showed reductions for all home utilities, from between 244 and 444 percent to between 183 and 300 percent. Food price increases are to remain as proposed, ranging from 250 percent to nearly 500 percent on staples and meat.

STRASBOURG — The Europe-an Parliament elected Dutch So-cialist Pieter Dankert as its new

president Tuesday night to succeed French Liberal Simone Veil,

French Gaullist Louise Weiss an-

Mr. Dankert gained 191 votes in the fourth round of voting against

175 for Christian Democrat Egon Klepsch of West Germany, Mrs.

Weiss, 87, the oldest member of

the Parliament, told the 434-mem-

The result, ending Mrs. Veil's 30-month term as president, came after about 12 hours of voting.

which entered a third round with a

split between the Parliament's

rightist groups, despite about six hours of negotiations, apparently

U.K. Coal Miners

Reject a Walkout,

Union Chief Says

LONDON — The threat of a strike by British coal miners virtually disappeared Tuesday as Arthur Second their near left sting

thur Scargill, their new left-wing

leader, conceded he had failed to

He said unofficial returns from

win enough support for a walkout.

a vote of 250,000 miners showed

most voted to accept a 9.3-percent

pay increase rather than authorize

a strike to press for a 23.7-percent

National Union of Mineworkers

executive to censure its retiring

president, Joe Gormley, for urging

miners to oppose a strike At a

stormy executive meeting Tuesday.

Mr. Gormley was spared from cen-

Mr. Scargill also failed to get the

ber assembly.

take more of the bite out of the price increases, particularly for manual laborers. However, it is less regressive than the original plan — while those with the lowest incomes will get slightly bigger wage and pension increases, those

with higher incomes fare far better. The system envisions full compensation for all Poles to offset bational aid, varying inversely to income, to help offset price raises for other foodstuffs and utilities.

We must bear this burden today so as to attain an improvement of the situation in the not-too-fardistant future," the open letter

from the government said. 'It won't occur overnight. We cannot promise that the shops will be full of goods starting Feb. 2. But it is possible that within a few months there will be a tangible increase in output and that by the end of the year the market situation will start returning to normal. We cannot waste this possibility.

The new compensation system the new compensation system the letter called for "understanding of the aim of the proposed reform."

Pieter Dankert

opening the way for Mr. Dankert

the first round, 130 in the second

and 156 in the third, while Mr.

Officials said Mr. Klepsch re-

sisted pressure from British Con-

servatives and the Liberal group to

step down, possibly in favor of Mrs. Veil. Both Mr. Klepsch and

Conservative Sir James Scott-Hop-

kins declared they were staying in the race after the second round of

in the first round and 67 in each of

Parliament officials said the two

men's continued presence and the

apparent refusal of the 63-member British Conservative group to rally

behind Mr. Klepsch seemed to

have opened the way for a victory

for Mr. Danker. Officials had said

nounce her candidacy before the

third round if no alliance of right-

the next two.

Dankert scored 106, 114 and 162.

Mr. Klepsch won 140 votes in

Dutch Socialist Wins Leadership

Of Europarliament on 4th Vote

On Poland, Reagan Says There is no question that the situation in Poland is deteriorating. By Fred Farris and Robert C. Siner They [the Warsaw authorities] have tried to present it as moderat-International Herold Tribane WASHINGTON - President ing. It isn't. The people are still im-

More Sanctions Possible

Reagan said Tuesday that although the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw military government have had an effect, the situation in Poland was

"deteriorating," and he hinted at new U.S. steps against the Com-"We're not going to wait forever for improvement in the situation," the president said at a news con-ference, his first this year and just one day before his first anniver-

sary in office, "and we have other steps we can take." But Mr. Reagan declined to specify the additional punitive measures his administration might be planning if the martial-law crackdown in Poland continued.

Nor would the president state the results he thought were accom-plished by his sanctions on trade, fishing rights, air commerce and other relations with Moscow and Warsaw, imposed after martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13.

But he cited a lengthy communication from Pope John Paul II in which he said the pontiff "ap-proves of what we've done so far he believes it has been benefi-

Speaking of the U.S. sanctions, Mr. Reagan said: "We think there has been an impression made and we have held back on some things

additionally that we can do, things we consider can add to the steps we've already taken."

But in his response to a questioner, the president conceded:

prisoned, there is no communication with Solidarity or between the military government and the peo-ple and military law is still in ef-

On the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said the United States would not set a deadline for reaching an agreement between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied areas. But he said: "We want to help if we can."

He added: "We are most hopeful that we can be of help and that they will, at least by the Sinai time [Israeli evacuation of the remain-ing third of the Sinai, set for April get down to ... a kind of plan

for proceeding."
. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who returned Sunday from a fact-finding visit to Egypt and Israel, will return to the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said, al-

though a date has not been set.

Most of the president's news conference was devoted to the economic problems of the nation and other domestic issues, but — in the context of heavy projected military spending at a time of looming \$100-billion budget deficits — the president justified his arms buildng plans as necessary to avoid a

"I hope and pray with all my might that the weapons won't be used," he told a questioner. "I also happen to believe that that is the purpose. If military defense is well done, it doesn't have to be used. We've never gotten into a war be-

In reference to the defense effort, Mr. Reagan said his administration was "engaged in rebuilding something that was allowed to deteriorate very badly in recent years. We are way behind where we should be now.'

Established 1887

He continued: "The purpose is. if we're to sit down with the poten-tial enemy and talk arms reduc-tion, as we're doing right now, we are going to be far more successful if that adversary knows that the al-ternative is a buildup to a commensurate level with him on our

"Up until now in previous nego-tiations, they haven't had to make any concession because we were

unilaterally disarming."
On domestic matters, Mr. Reagan said he originated the controversial decision to halt the denial of tax exemptions to segregated schools but insisted that, nevertheless, he was "opposed in every fi-ber of my being" to discrimina-

Asked about rising unemployment and lagging investment, Mr. Reagan defended his economic program. He blamed the unemployment rate on the previous administration and the low investment rate on unnecessary but understandable caution by investors. He said, as he has in previous press conferences, that his program was beginning to work by bringing down inflation and inter-est rates. "I'm quite sure we are

going to see an upswing in the economy that is the answer to these problems," he said.

Mr. Reagan also said that he did not think that business had failed to react to his program of econom-

Reagan Prepares Plan **Allies Meet Soviet Union**

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS - The United States and
its leading allies opened a two-day eting here Tuesday on narrowing their differences on technological exports to the Societal exports to the Soviet bloc. France in an unusual move. highlighted the start of the talks

such sales. The talks were held by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, an offshoot of the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

'greatly tightened" the screw

The session began while authoritative French sources disclosed that, on the order of President François Mitterrand, sales of highly sensitive technology to the Com-munist bloc already had been placed under strict control even before the declaration of martial

The seven leading Western allies decided at their summit conference in Ottawa last July to try to revise (Continued on Page 2, CoL 1)

Communist Robert Chambeiron

of France and Italian Radical Marco Pannella withdrew after the

second round of voting to present a unified front for the left. Mr.

Chambeiron later asked his sup-

if no candidate wins an absolute

majority by the third round of vot-

ing, the two biggest vote-getters

face each other in a fourth round

where only a simple majority is

Officials said after the second

round of voting that Mr. Klepsch, 51, leader of the 117-member

Christian Democrats, appeared to

have been abandoned by some

members of his own group and the

president of the Parliament, which

is the advisory branch of the 10-

nation European Economic Com-

munity. The second direct elec-

tions to the Parliament will be held

throughout the EEC in 1984. More

than 100 million people voted in

Apart from its control over about 25 percent of the budget and

its power to dismiss the EEC Com-

mission, the Parliament mainly

produces reports on policy. But

most members see in it the embryo

united Europe. Mrs. Veil recently requested the power to veto some

ministerial decisions and propose

Parliamentary sources said the

British Conservatives, who voted

in the first two rounds for Sir

James, made it clear to the Chris-

tian Democrats that they would

Klepsch. They suggested that a new candidate for the right wing

the first elections in 1979.

EEC legislation.

voting. Sir James received 63 votes of a truly legislative assembly for a

earlier that Mrs. Veil might an- not transfer their votes to Mr.

ist groups around Mr. Klepsch emerged, but Mrs. Veil did not enter the race.

be found — possibly Mrs. Veil or Strasbourg Mayor Pierre Pflimlin, a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Dankert, 47, has been a vice

39-strong Liberals.

Under the Parliament's bylaws.

porters to vote for Mr. Dankert.

On Penalizing To Boost States' Funds By David S. Broder versies with two members of the

WASHINGTON - President Reagan is preparing a package of fiscal aid and program transfers for states and cities that would begin to put flesh on the bones of his promise to shift revenues and responsibilities from Washington.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said Monday that the program would be a "humdinger" af-ter he and House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican, were briefed by the president.

Neither Rep. Baker nor Rep. Michel would elaborate on the contents, preserving the secrecy

Poll shows most Americans think Reagan's policies have hurt the economy, but they are willing to give the program a chance. Page 3.

the White House hopes to maintain until Mr. Reagan gives his State of the Union address next Tuesday, But sources on Capitol

some or all of these items: • A sizable boost in federal excise and luxury taxes, with some of the proceeds going to the states and the rest being used, for the next few years, to reduce federal deficits. In return, states would

Hill said it would probably include

take over some federal education programs.

• An increase in federal gasoline taxes, with most of the pro-ceeds earmarked for the interstate highway system but some ticketed

to help mass transit systems.

• A trade of multibillion-dollar welfare programs. The federal government would take over the state share of Medicaid payments for the elderly and state portions of Supplemental Security Income payments for the elderly and dis-abled, in return for the states' assumption of the federal share of Aid to Families With Dependent

• An increase in federal revenue-sharing funds for the cities, in return for cancellation of some federal urban aid programs, but not the popular community devel-opment block grants or urban de-

velopment action grants.

Sources on Capitol Hill cau-tioned that none of these elements was assured and said further proposals were likely. No one could estimate with ac-

curacy what the net effect of the package would be on state and local budgets. But officials said that the president had been influenced by a number of senators to take seriously complaints from governors and mayors that budget cuts had hurt them disproportionately. Mr. Reagan was reported to be

pressing aides to find ways in which the federal government could demonstrate its serious intent to shift revenue sources and programs to state and local governments. Some congressional analysts said, however, that they thought the tradeoifs might do more to reduce the federal budget deficit than ease the fiscal pressure

on states and cities. Meanwhile, the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), David A. Stockman, House Republican leadership and with the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee.

In a blunt "Dear Dave" letter, Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House Republican whip, and Jack Kemp of New York, the chairman of the House Republican Conference, accused Mr. Stockman of pushing excise tax increases that "go after the little guy" while condoning up to \$30 billion a year of

The two Republicans said they were "deeply disturbed by the lack of political and economic common sense" in the campaign by Mr. Stockman and other presidential aides to persuade Mr. Reagan to

"OMB seems to be saying that the economic problem today is that working men and women have too much money to spend, and that the only solution is to raise taxes on the average citizen's consumption of beer, gasoline and other personal items," Reps. Lott and Kemp said.

the House Budget Committee chairman, Jim Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat, told reporters that Mr. Stockman had broken off communication with him since last fall, Rep. Jones asserted that such isolation reduces the chances for cooperation on the "politically diffi-cult" decisions he said will be necessary to avoid budget deficits of more than \$100 billion in each of the next three years.

An OMB spokesman said it was "not abnormal at all" for Mr. Stockman to have suspended dis-cussions with Rep. Jones while the president was making his budget decisions, adding, "He couldn't very well have much consultation until he knew what the president's main decisions were going to be."

INSIDE

Paris Takeovers The French government, re-

sponding to a ruling that provisions in its nationalization program are unconstitutional. is expected to approve a revised and more generous reimbursement plan for shareholders. Page 2.

Nuclear Foes In what was evidently a politi-

cal protest, five Soviet-made rockets were fired at France's most-advanced nuclear power construction project, near Lyons. Page 2.

Sioux Suit

In Washington, the decades-long effort by a tribe of Sioux Indians to regain the mineral-rich Black Hills of South Dakota ended in the U.S. Supreme Court. Page 3.

Focus: Zimbabwe

A supplement on Zimbabwe appears on Pages 5S-7S.

Polish Events May Be 'Cooling' Anti-Nuclear Movement

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — An organization called the World Peace Council held three days of meetings in Copenhagen last week focusing on NATO's plan for deploying inter-mediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. According to reports received here, attendance and press coverage were slim.

The organization has long had a reputation as a Soviet front — an accusation it denies -- but the relative lack of interest in its work was noteworthy in Denmark, a country passionately involved last year in the European debate about nuclear missiles and zones free of atomic weapons. Most of the questions asked at a news conference afterward were about Poland.

The report from Copenhagen was one of several from various points in Europe suggesting that the imposition of martial law in

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

ing that provisions in its national-

ization program are unconstitu-tional, the French government is

expected to approve more gener-

ous reimbursement for sharehold-

ers of companies and banks target-ed for takeover, government sourc-

francs (\$688 million) or more in

government payments, which pre-viously had been estimated at be-

In a related development,

Honeywell, the U.S. computer

company, announced plans to reduce its shareholding in CII-

On Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

the 30-year-old lists of material

classed by the export control com-

mittee as strategic. The list dates to

the Cold War in the 1950s and has

largely been ignored since the détente of the 1960s.

James L. Buckley, undersecre-tary of state for international se-

curity affairs, was representing the

United States at the Paris meeting,

which was attended by senior ex-perts from the 15 NATO nations

minus Iceland, plus Japan.
Diplomats familiar with the

committee said that the main dis-

pute was expected to be over U.S.

demands that Enmocans delay

from Siberia to Western Europe

for technological exports under a

The Reagan administration has

said that the project - which by

the late 1980s is to be providing

France, West Germany and Italy

with about one third of their gas

imports - will give the Soviet Un-

ion a stranglehold on the econo-

As part of the economic sanc-

tions imposed on the Soviet Union

last month, the United States

barred the export of U.S.-made

ments have said, however, that

they will go ahead with the project.

Both regard it as vital for develop-

Russia Said to Seek Credit

pipeline conferred Tuesday after

the Soviet Union asked for an ad-

ditional \$150-million in credit, in-

formed sources said. According to

the sources, the Russians asked

Sanction Accord Reported

bassador to West Germany, Jean-

Pierre Brunet, said in an interview

What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? Foreign service personnel, that's who how you can make a start on learning to speak German with the same materials used by the U.S. Department of State--the Foreign Society Institute 1.

by the U.S. Department of State--the Foreign Service Institute a Programmed Introduction to German and Besic Course, Contrained The FSI speat thousands of dollars and many years developing these materials for use by members of the United States displanate corps Today people in all walks of lide who need to learn to speak a foreign language are turning to this outstanding audio cassetive program. The Foreign Service Institute's German Course is by far the most effective way to learn German at your convenience and at your own pace it consists of a series of tape cassettes and accompanying teatbook. You surficily follow the spoken and written in-

ttes and accompanying textbook. You y follow the spoken and written in

ipsgettes, provides vally you develop your skills This course turns your cassette player into "The course turns your cassette player into "The chief machine," With its unique "pro-

"teaching machine." Wife its unique purammed learning method, you set your win pace testing yourself, correcting strong, uniforcing accurate responses.

BONN (AP) -- The French am-

Moscow this spring.

ment of their energy supplies,

mies of Western Europe.

\$10-billion deal.

Soviet dai

tween 28 and 30 billion francs.

Allies Meet

es said Tuesday.

PARIS - Responding to a rul-

The caution is based both on a desire not to antagonize the movement by suggesting that its demise would be welcomed, and on a conviction that its potential influence possible deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in NATO countries at the end of 1983.

Peace Groups Seem to Be Confused About How to React on the anti-nuclear forces in West-em Europe.

Discreption British and West German

Discreption by the movement that NATO deployment the movement of missiles constitutes the called the U.S. offer a trick and

> then the events in Poland appear to undercut this point of view. "The Polish situation has a certain cooling effect," said Karl Kaiser, a West German political scientist with close ties to the Bonn gov-ernment. 'It reinforces President Reagan's zero-solution offer on the nuclear missiles in slowing the dynamics and momentum of the

central threat to peace in Europe,

The mention of the zero-solution offer was a reference to a suggestion made by Mr. Reagan before negotiations on the missiles began in Geneva that NATO would abandon its deployment plan if the Soviet Union removed some of the missiles it already has in place. At that point, the peace movement seemed to lose an asthose who took it at face value. Now, the Polish issue has led

members of the peace groups to express concern that their effec-tiveness will be diminished if they are seen as a one-issue lobby. This in turn has created some contradictions among the movement's loosely allied elements, particularly about whether Poland should be linked in some way to the nuclear disarmament question.

The differing points of view were apparent at a seminar last week involving the Inter-Church Peace Council of the Netherlands, which serves as the central Dutch coordinating group, and Aktion Sülmezeichen, a West German umbrella organization that was the

Ben de Veer, chairman of the Dutch group, told a reporter in ref-erence to the Solidarity trade union: "We've known from the beginning that if either process, ours or theirs, failed, it would have a strong influence on the other. Of course, we'll continue our battle against nuclear weapons - that has not changed - but we regret and reproach ourselves for not having enough contact with Soli-

darity.
"We are sure that many of the Polish people admire Reagan's strong-handed policies — we've got no illusions about that — but if we had contact, we might have convinced them that détente and not Reagan politics would have helped them." Others involved in the organiza-

tion of various demonstrations over the past six months have tried to keep the two issues separated. Willy Pieczyk, chairman of the youth wing of West Germany's Soyouth wing of West Germany's So-cial Democratic Party, which called the protest march against U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in West Berlin last September, said: "I consider it dangerous for the movement to link the two questions. Poland is one thing the missiles are another.

allow them to be ioined. This attitude carries the potential for sharp divisions and possible loss of support from some of the figures who have given the movement what it regards as some of its moral status. Heinrich Böll, the West German Nobel literature laureate and a speaker at the Bonn rally in October, sharply attacked what he described as the silence in his country about Poland. The accusation necessarily included the movement itself in West Germany, and the West German Protestant church, which has been largely passive in developing public opin-ion concerning the Polish situa-

A West German analyst said he felt that Mr. Eppler's line would be ineffective because it too patently sought to turn attention from the cause of the situation in Poland to

from the Polish question, that may remove some of the movement's attractiveness will be its increasing difficulty in portraying itself as a pan-European or pan-Germanic initiative.

week describing government at-tempts to stop expressions of concern there about the arms race in the East as well as the West.

that the groups are continuing to plan for a series of major demonstrations this spring, starting with a protest scheduled to coincide with talks in Geneva this month between Mr. Haig and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Other demonstrations, including 10 separate marches in West Germany in April, will be accompanied by a campaign, aimed at schools and churches, in favor

Mubarak to Visit Germany

United Press International BONN - President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit West Germany on Feb. 7-8, the West Ger-

amentary parties but are not legally bound to them when the council votes. Some individual council members said, however, that they would back Mr. Koivisto by voting across party lines in the second stage of the election process.

Mr. Koivisto, the present Finn-ish premier, claimed the presidential victory when the returns of Sunday and Monday virtually assured his confirmation by an elec-toral council next Tuesday. He will replace Urho Kekkonen, 81, who resigned last October after 25

years in office. Mr. Kekkonen guided Finland through a generation of peace with the Soviet Union, with which it shares an 800-mile (1,280-kilometer) eastern frontier, by maintain-ing a policy of neutrality between the East and West blocs.

Mr. Kekkonen, Finland's ninth president, was forced to resign three years before the end of his fifth term because of arterios-

Record Turnout

"Let's hope I am able to carry on with our policy," Mr. Korvisto said after a record 86.6 percent turnout by the 3.9 million regis-

tered voters. "Our position is recognized by other countries and governments,

he noted, saying that Finnish neutrality is "a safety factor in world The voters gave Mr. Koivisto's

Social Democrats a near-outrig majority on the 301-member electoral council that will choose a new president by secret ballot. In theory, leaders of the six non-Socialist parties in the Finnish Parliament could combine to block Mr. Korvisto when the electoral council meets. But Mr. Koivisto's showing in the first round was so pow-erful that his opponents, without formally conceding defeat, promptly and publicly congratu-lated him on having won the presi-

Mr. Koivisto's followers won 145 seats. Those of his ally, Education Minister Kalevi Kivistö, a member of the Communist Party's moderate wing, took 32 seats.

The Center Party of Johannes Virolainen, the parliamentary speaker, took 53 electoral seats. Mr. Koivisto's other main rival, Harri Holkeri, led his conservative National Coalition Party to 58 of

The Communist candidate im-Candidates for the electoral

Koivisto Vows Continued Neutrality After Landslide Victory in Finland council are nominated by the parli-

HELSINKI - After winning a

The extent of Mr. Korvisto's support — far exceeding opinion poll predictions — showed that voters also were willing to cross party lines. Mr. Koivisto is a moderate who as governor of the Bank of Finland for nearly 14 years followed a monetarist line to cope

with inflation and unemployment.

The election result, he said,

recognition that a man of the left can be elected."

The constitution specifies that the conduct of foreign allairs is the president's first task. For neutral Finland, that means maintaining stable and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, its chief trading-partner, while continuing ties with the West.

Mr. Koivisto, a self-educated dockworker who has never been a member of Parliament, has said he will not allow the presidency to exert the near-regal influence over Finnish affairs as it did under Mr.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Paris Hunt for Ray Killer Is Pressed

United Press International PARIS — French investigators, along with U.S. and West European security services are pressing their manhunt for the assassin of the U.S. military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, on a Paris street, the police

Marcel Leclerc, head of the criminal police, said on the radio that the killer was described as a man in his 30s of the "Middle Eastern" physical

He said the man who in November made an abortive attack on the U.S. charge d'affaires, Christian A. Chapman, also was of a distinct Middle Eastern type. In each attack, the assailant used a 7.65mm Beretta pistol made in Italy, but believed to be in ample supply in the Middle East, Mr. Leclerc said. The same obscure Beirut group called the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions claimed responsibility for both

China, U.S. in Consular Accord

PEKING - The United States and China exchanged instruments of ratification Tuesday for the first treaty between them, a document cover-

ing the operation of consulates. The Chinese-American consular convention "provides a comprehensive legal basis to promote trade, travel, cultural and educational eschanges," a U.S. Embassy statement said. It covers diplomatic privileges and notice to consulates of the arrests of Americans in China or Chinese in the United States, a snokesman said.

The treaty is to go into effect 30 days after Tuesday's exchange of notes between U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Canming.

Strike Fails to Halt Indian Economy

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — A one-day national strike called to protest government policies on Tuesday substantially slowed but did not stop econom-

ic activity throughout the country. Except for Calcutta, where the strike drew massive support, the response in most major cities was tepid and inconclusive. Government hopes that the strike would fizzle, however, seemed pollyanish. Officials conceded that they had arrested about 6,000 union activists in connection with the strike call on Monday and this itself indicated heavy partic-

[Four people died and 50 were hurt in West Bengal state in clashes between strikers and police along with pro-Gandhi unions opposed to the strike, the West Bengal government secretary, Amiya Kumar Sen, reported. The Associated Press said.]

The only other reports of major violence came from West Bengal. A government spokesman in Calcutta said that one person was killed wher police fired on a crowd in Salna, a town 90 miles northwest of Calcutta In Calcutta itself 18 persons were reported injured in clashes between

ETA Rebels Suspected of Gun Theft

LIEGE, Belgium — A consignment of 500 revolvers has been stoled between Bayonne in southwest France and Liège and could have been diverted to the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, police said here Tues

A container of Barracuda revolvers was empty when opened at Fa brique Nationale, a privately owned exporter of small arms near here, or Monday, a spokesman for the company said. The weapons, made at th Manufacture d'Armes de Bayonne, were sent by rail from Bayonne or Jan. 6. The container was unloaded in Lille the same day and left in warehouse for a week before being sent by truck to Liege.

The theft could have taken place in Lille on orders of the ETA, th

Iran Plans to Widen Guards' Powers

BEIRUT - Iran's president, Hojatolesam Ali Khamenei, on Tuesda

The Revolutionary Guards were created by Ayatollah Ruhollah Kh

United Press Internations

The police statement followed press reports that the police knew the identities of up to 10 of the 12 to 18 terrorists believed to have taken pa in the kidnapoing.

Police sources said all six Red Brigades have been on wanted lists for some time for suspected involvement in terrorism. Press reports suid appeared that the police were getting information from at least some (the 14 Red Brigades activists arrested in Rome during the past tw

•

U.S., British and West German officials questioned here and in other capitals have noted the confused and contradictory statements coming from various groups associated with the anti-nuclear movement, but are reluctant to project a definitive loss in its influ-

may have a number of peaks and valleys over the period leading to a

But if the effect on the demonstrations in Western Europe dur-

ing the fall of 1981 was to give em-

France Expected to Increase Takeover Terms

French computer firm.

Negotiations Expected The planned cutback by the Minneapolis-based company could result in the government paying Honeywell \$160 million under terms of a 1976 agreement estab-lishing CII-Honeywell Bull, Assuming the plan is approved as expected during the regular Cabinet meeting Wednesday, it could add an estimated 4 billion French company sources said

Tuesday. this week, the sources said. They added that Honeywell wants to reduce its exposure to the French company's continuing losses,

Honeywell Bull to 19 percent from 47 percent. Saint-Gobain, one of five industrial groups to be nationalized, holds 53 percent of the first share even more.

On the nationalization program, the terms of the government's reimbursement plan call for basing the price of shares of targeted companies on their best monthly average on the Paris Bourse between Oct. 1, 1980 and March 31, 1980, according to published reports that government sources confirmed.

The previously proposed meth-od based the value of nationalized c.M. Spencer, chairman of the groups on a three-year average of U.S. company, is expected to meet with French government officials in Minneapolis for negotiations this week, the sources and T.

number of outstanding shares. France's Constitutional Council. which rules on the legality of legis-lation, announced Saturday that

the government had used an "un-satisfactory method" in calculating the worth of the groups, which also include 36 banks and two financial holding companies.

The revised government plan

also will include payments to cover the 1981 dividends of the national-ized groups, which had been ex-cluded under the original plan. The per-share dividend payments will be equal to the 1980 dividend, increased by 14 percent to cover in-flation. This adds another 2 billion francs to government payments, the sources said.

Privately owned banks whose stock is not quoted on exchanges will be temporarily excluded from the nationalization program until Jan. 1, 1983, according to the new plan. A committee will be estab-lished to determine compensation.

Rockets Hit French Nuclear Site; Ecological Group Claims Attack

LYONS — Five Soviet-made advanced nuclear construction project Monday night, causing little damage but marking a new phase in the opposition to atomic

The attackers fired obsolete, Soviet RPG-7, anti-tank rockets from a bill 600 meters across the Rhone River at Creys-Maiville, scoring four direct hits on the concrete outer shell of the \$1.5-billion nuproblems of the export control clear plant, the police said.

An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for a "pacifist and ecologist committee" by telephone to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, the police plans to build a 3,000-mile-long added.

has been the scene of fierce opposition in the past. A West German demonstrator died there in 1977 during fighting between protesters

1,200-Megawatt Reactor

The 1,200-megawatt reactor, still under construction and scheduled to become part of the French nuclear grid in 1983, has provoked determined opposition because its new fast-breeder core will produce plutonium, the radioactive and poisonous substance which also is

equipment for the pipeline, which is due to be operating in 1984. The French and West German governused in nuclear weapons. The Super-Phenix will be the world's first commercial nuclear reactor using plutonium. France hopes the Super-Phenix reactors will allow it to sharply curtail its dependence on Middle East oil. It is pioneering the fast-breeder tech-nology which, according to techni-FRANKFURT (UPI) — West German bankers involved in fi-nancing the construction of the gas cians, will produce more energy

than France will consume. Officials have sought to reassure the local population about safety

Blinding Disease Fells West Germany to finance the \$150 million, which is due to be paid by Chamois in Italian Alps

The Associated Press MACUGNAGA, Italy - Doz-ens of chamois have died in Italy's western Alps in the last few weeks following an epidemic that has been blinding the small, goatlike

□ Volume I. Programmed introduction to German, 9 cassellers 12 hours and 647-page text £69.50 for \$1.32 U.S.. □ Volume II. Basic Course, Continued (More Advanced, 8 casselles 8's hours and 333-page text. £59.50 for \$113. U.S.)

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Italian Alpine guides and naturalists reported that the blind published Tuesday that the Bonn and Paris governments were close in their position on possible sanc-tions against the Soviet bloc. chamois died of starvation or fell to their death into crevasses. Local Mr. Brunet told Bild Zeitung: veterinarians said that the animals "We French know from history were struck by a serious form of that sanctions only produce the deconjunctivitis, an epidemic that af-fected animals in Switzerland and sired effect in exceptional cases. That is why the French attitude on other Alpine countries last sumsanctions is very close to the German position: We are skeptical."

Speak German like a Diplomat!

of the plant. The three-foot thick wall of the reactor is designed to rockets were fired at France's most be strong enough to prevent an ex-

plosion even in the event of an earthquake or the crash of a plane. France has 30 reactors in service, supplying almost 40 percent of its electrical energy and 57 plants are due to be operating by

Maurice Barberger, a construc-tion foreman, said about 20 work-

Syrians Fire At Israeli Jets

The Creys-Malville nuclear site ment triggered a crisis between as been the scene of fierce oppo-States has since tried to mediate.

President Reagan named diplo-mat Philip C. Habib as his special envoy to try to defuse the tension. Since the deployment of the SAM missiles, Syria claims to have shot down eight pilotless Israeli drones over Lebanese and Syrian territory. Israel says it lost five. All the downings were between May and July, 1981.

The air activity over the Bekaa followed reports that Israel warned U.S. officials of plans to strike against Syrian and Palestinian targets. The Middle East Policy Survey, a Washington publication, said U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel W. Lewis told the State Department about the threats.

It said Mr. Lewis cabled Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas A. Veliotes that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin would order military strikes in Lebanon against Palestinian bases and against Syrian missile batteries in the Bekaa if northern Israeli settlements were attacked

The newsletter added that U.S. officials warned Syrian President Hafez al-Assad "not to fall into Israel's trap" by providing an excuse for a military strike.

Radio Lebanon on Tuesday accused Israel of escalating its "provocations" by "sending its arplanes to penetrate deep inside Lebanese territory.

On Saturday, the newspaper As Safir, Lebanon's leading leftist daily, printed a story claiming that Arab diplomats had received information about Israel's reported plans to strike at Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian troops in Leba-

ter Israel's Jerusalem Post had said that Israel was expected to carry out 10 major military operations against Arab and Palestinian targets before completing its with-drawal from the Sinai in April. The Lebanese media, further-

The story appeared 24 hours af-

more, highlighted a report by Israeli television Sunday about what was called a "scenario" for the next Arab-Israeli war, to begin, the report said, with an Israeli military thrust into southern Lebanon.

The Syrians are reported to maintain 13 missile batteries in the Bekan Valley. Five SAM-6 mobile batteries are well inside Lebanese territory, and eight SAM-2, SAM-3 and SAM-6 batteries reportedly are deployed on the Lebanese-Syr-

Correction

A Reuters dispatch in Monday's International Herald Tribune erroneously quoted West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as saying that the United States would station new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany even if Bonn withdrew its support for the plan. The chancellor said that the missile project would proceed if U.S.-Soviet disarmament

men on the night shift were there when the rockets hit just before

One of the shells passed through an opening in the structure and exploded 20 meters from one of the employees," Mr. Bar-berger said. "We've stored a large quantity of sodium on the site and the rockets came close. A hit would have meant a major fire."

Television film showed a series of pockmarks in the 80-meter outer walls that will house the reac-

Police said they set up roadblocks and had recovered the firing tubes, make-shift platforms and the satchels used in carrying said the equipment was standard Soviet military gear although man-ufactured in 1963 and obsolete.

Ecologists Resolute

Ecology movements denounced the attack but said they remained resolute in opposing the French

Remi Parmentier of Greenpeace said: "We abhor violence but I'm not surprised some people have turned in that direction after the deception worked by the Socialist government. The Socialists made pledges on Super-Phenix and the rest of the nuclear program and they've broken them. It's a very serious situation and the government must rethink its position."

Anti-nuclear forces supported Socialist candidate François Mit-terrand in the presidential election May on the theory that he would curb or suspend the nuclear

But after initial doubts, the Socialists appeared to have adopted the previous government's position that, with few energy resources of its own. France must rely on nuclear power. Oil imports last year cost 137 billion francs (\$24.5 billion).

of an "atom-free Europe."

man government press office said,

Jews Recall January '42 Blueprint for 'Final Solution'

BERLIN - On Jan. 20, 1942, officials of Hitler's Third Reich sat down in a lakeside villa and

killed and 24 persons wounded, has come as a gruesome reminder of that anniversary for the city's now-tiny Jewish population. The attack occurred last Friday. Authorities

Forty years later, a bomb blast in an Israeli

restaurant in West Berlin in which a baby girl was

suspect Palestinian guerfillas, but police say the possibility of neo-Nazi involvement cannot be ruled out. The public prosecutor has offered a reward of 100,000 deutsche marks (\$45,000) for information leading to an arrest.

Wannsee Conference

Heinz Galinski, leader of West Berlin's 6,500-

can take place in Berlin should be a reminder to Most details of the Wannsee conference, named

sion on the final solution was made, emerged at the trial of Adolf Eichmann. Eichmann, a Nazi SS commander, was tracked down after the war by Israeli agents. He was tried and condemned to death in Jerusalem in 1961 and

The participants included the highest represent-atives of legal and civil administration in the land,

so, Eichmann added, "Like Pilate, I could wash my hands in innocence."

Berlin Bomb a Brutal Reminder

By Peter Millar

Reuters "happily agreed" on blueprints for the extermina-tion of six million Jews.

strong Jewish community, told the West German newspaper Die Welt: "For me the motive whether from the Middle East or rightist extremists — is secondary. The fact that such an attack

after the lake in southwest Berlin where the deci-

Describing the Wannsee conference, Eichmann told the court: "All participants were highly satisfied and happily agreed to take part in the final solution of the lewish question."

The first mass executions with the zyklon-B

hanged in 1962.

talks in Geneva were unsuccessful

PASSAGE OF ARMS - Lt. Gen. Ramón Tagores, left, the new chief of staff of the Spanish Army, embracing the outgoing chief of staff, Lt. Gen. José Cabeiras Montero, at a ceremony at Madrid headquarters Monday. Gen. Tagores was named to the post last week. I don't believe the movement will landslide victory in Finnish elec-tions, Mauno Koivisto has vowed to maintain Finland's neutrality when he is confirmed as the country's first Socialist president.

Erhard Eppler, a former Social Democratic Cabinet minister and a leader of those segments of the movement mainly concerned with blocking the NATO deployment, acknowledged that martial law in Poland "was a blow to the peace But it will not be a fatal one, Mr. Eppler said. The mass appeal

of the peace movement will not be diminished," he declared. "It might have happened if the American reaction had been more pru-dent and cautious. But now I feel feelings are beginning to turn against the U.S. policy of sanc-tions, which cannot help the Poles and can only increase Russian influence in Poland."

the U.S. reaction. Another factor, resulting partly

Small signs of anti-war protests in Eastern Europe, notably in East Germany, were taken as justifica-tions of the movement's European legitimacy, but there have been press reports from East Berlin this

It is under these circumstances

the electoral seats. mediately guaranteed that Mr. Koivisto would receive the votes necessary for election.

poison gas began that month at Auschwitz, near

The minutes of the meeting record said that "in the overall view of this solution some 11 million

There followed a list of numbers, according to

country, including neutral Sweden and Switzer-

The task of carrying out the extermination was allotted to Gen. Reinhard Heydrich, chief of Hit-

He presented the job thus: "Europe will be combed from West to East. The reich's territory,

including the protectorates of Bohemia and Mora-

via [Czechoslovakia] must be cleared, if only to

"The Jews will be brought into so-called transit

ghettos, from which to be transported further

Those capable of work were to be marched "in

long columns, sexually segregated, into these areas, building roads on the way." Heydrich said:

Doubtless, natural wastage will reduce their

numbers considerably. The remainder must be

1969 Attack

After the meeting, which lasted barely an hour and a half, Eichmann, Heydrich and an SS-de-

tachment commander "got drunk together in the best comradely spirit," in Eichmann's words.

Germany once had a thriving population of two

million Jews. Today there are about 30,000 in

The only recorded postwar attack on Jews in

West Berlin by a rightist group was a bomb in a Jewish community house in 1969 in the anniversary of the "night of glass," the Nazi-instigated

West Germany and 20,000 in East Germany.

ammunition and neo-Nazi propaganda.

ease accommodation and settle social issu

Jews are to be taken into consideration.

Krakow in southern Poland.

ler's security office.

dealt with decisively.

strikers and government supporters.

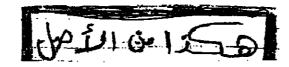
United Press International unfolded a seven-point plan giving the controversial Islamic Revolution ary Guards wide "military, political and social powers" to preserve the

Addressing guard commanders in Tehran, Mr. Khamenei said; "Ti guards are the solid arm of the revolution and the deprived people of the society." He indicated the regime still trusted them more than the arms forces. Excerpts from his speech were broadcast by Tehran radio. meini from the ranks of volunteers who battled the shah's troops,

Suspects Identified in Dozier Case

VERONA, Italy — Police investigating the Dec. 17 kidnapping of U. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier said Tuesday that they believe they know that names of six of the Red Brigades members that seized the general from his Verona apartment.

national pillaging of Jewish property in 1939. The device was defused in time. On Jan. 7 this year, a police raid on a West Berlin apartment discovered 12 youths aged between 16 and 19 in possession of machine guns,



Reagan Tries to Clarify **Policy on Tax Status** Of Race-Bias Schools

By George Skelton Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - Struggling to escape a political furor of its own making the Reagan administration has announced that it will not consider new applications for tax exemptions from private schools that racially discriminate until Congress acts on the matter.

But it will move ahead, apparently very slowly, and grant exemptions for two Southern institutions that spurred the controversy: Bob Jones University of Green-ville, S.C., and Goldsboro Chris-tian Schools of Goldsboro, N.C. However, if Congress passes leg-islation proposed Monday by President Reagan to prohibit tax ex-emptions for any schools that dis-criminate on the basis of race, the

turn any tax benefits they might It was a strained, contorted shift

entrolic

two institutions would have to re-

Survey Finds Reagan Hurt By Economy

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans generally feel that President Reagan's program has hurt the economy so far, and this opinion is costing him support, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll. But an even larger percentage think that the program will eventually help the country.
Fifty-one percent of those polled

said they believed that the pro-gram had hurt the economy thus far. But 60 percent, including half the Americans who say they expect unemployment to hit their own family in the next year, said they thought the president's economic program would eventually help the

Twenty-six percent said they thought it would hurt in the long run and 14 percent had no opin-

Despite this long-range hopefulness, the poll showed that at the moment the public holds the recession against Mr. Reagan. In the quarterly survey, taken to measure the president and his program as he completes his first year in the White House, overall approval of his job performance dipped to 49 percent, falling below 50 percent for the first time in Times-CBS

Weaker Than Carter

With 49 percent of the public approving of his handling of the presidency and 38 percent disap-proving, Mr. Reagan stood weaker with the public than President Jimmy Carter did after a year in office. Four months ago, 53 percent voiced approval of Mr. Reagan and 33 percent indicated disap-

Asked "Are you better off now than you were one year ago?" 37 percent said yes, 62 percent said no and 1 percent offered no an-

But the public's willingness to wait for Mr. Reagan's program to succeed was a key finding. Asked when the program should be judged, only il percent said now or by June; 24 percent would give it another year, and the remainder exther cited longer periods or had no specific answer. But along with that patience came a negative reading on his handling of the prob-lem; 42 percent approved and 48

percent disapproved.

The poll also reflected ambivalence about Mr. Reagan's han-

dling of foreign policy.

An issue that nagged his 1980 campaign returned with vigor, as 48 percent of the 1,540 voting-age Americans polled by telephone last week agreed that they were "afraid Ronald Reagan might get us into a

Evidence in the poll suggested that perhaps a third of those ques-tioned were relatively untroubled by the possible risk. Even so, the 48 percent who voiced fears of war constitute a group considerably larger than the 39 percent who expressed such views at the end of the 1980 campaign, and was much higher than the 33 percent who took that position in April of last

At the same time, however, a steady 52 percent of the public said they approved of the presi-dent's handling of foreign policy and there was no evidence of sig-nificant dissatisfaction with the steps taken in reaction to martial law in Poland. Half the public thought in general that Mr. Reagan displayed "about the right level of firmness" in foreign policy. About a fifth felt he was too weak and another fifth regarded him as

too aggressive.

The implications of the poll were clearer for the Republican Party than for Mr. Reagan. Those polled said they considered the Democrats, although narrowly, better able to solve the country's

foremost problems. When asked to name the most important problem, 62 percent cited the economy, either generally or in a specific area. Seventeen percent named unemployment, which overtook inflation - listed by 11 percent - for the first time in many years as the major prob-

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN MILLS of London and Monte Carlo, beloved husband of Diana, in New York City, after a courageous struggle against a long illness. Services today, Wednesday 20th January, at Frank Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue, nounced late Monday — the third such shift in 10 days. On Jan. 8, the administration

announced it was reversing the Internal Revenue Service's 11-yearold policy of denying tax exemptions to private institutions that ra-cially discriminate. Officials said Congress had never authorized the exemptions. The administration also said it had no plans to ask Congress to grant the authority.
Four days later, after being bit-

terly criticized by minority groups, civil libertarians and politicians of both major parties, Mr. Reagan announced he would propose specific legislation authorizing the IRS to deny the exemptions. But the administration was silent on whether the IRS would grant the exemptions while Congress considered the matter.

On Monday the administration announced that while the legisla-tion is pending the IRS will not act on any requests for tax exemptions from racially discriminating schools, except in the cases of Bob Jones and Goldsboro.

The rationale for granting ex-emptions to these two schools was based in the administration's original interpretation of existing law, and the administration on Monday did not want to declare that its interpretation was in error, according to a senior official.

The controversy arose because Bob Jones and Goldsboro, which say they racially discriminate for religious reasons, had been fighting in the courts for the tax exemp-tion status, and the federal government had been opposing them. But Mr. Reagan had promised in the 1980 presidential campaign, dur-ing an appearance at Bob Jones, that he would stop the IRS from administering public policy not es-tablished by Congress.

Mr. Reagan kept that promise on Jan. 8. And besides ordering the IRS to stop denying the ex-emptions, the administration asked the Supreme Court to throw out the Bob Jones and Goldsboro cases on grounds that they had become moot. So the administration could not on Monday turn around and announce it was not going to grant exemptions to the two schools after all, the official rea-

In a letter Monday to congressional leaders, made public by the White House, Mr. Reagan de-clared in part: "I share with you and your colleagues an unalterable opposition to racial discrimination in any form ... and I believe this repugnance should be plainly reflected in our laws."

At the same time, Mr. Reagan "agencies such as the IRS should not be permitted, even with the best of intentions... to govern by administrative fiat by exercising powers that the Constitution assigns to the Congress."

Flight Recorders **Crash Still Sought**

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Guided by a faint electronic ping, divers have renewed their search in the Potomac River for flight recorders that apparently fell from the tail section of the Boeing 737 that crashed

last Wednesday. The recorders were in crash-resistant black boxes constructed to withstand impact forces 1,000 times the normal force of gravity and were stil emitting a distinctive ping in the cold and murky water. The plane hit a bridge and then plunged into the frozen river during a snowstorm. Seventy-eight persons, including four who were on the bridge, were killed.

Seven more bodies were recovered Monday, and police said Tuesday that divers were still trying to find the bodies of 21 persons. All but one of the 53 bodies recovered so far has been identi-

A series of incidents in which Boeing 737s had suddenly flown into unusual and hazardous altiundes just after taking off in weather much like Wednesday's was dis-closed over the weekend. Last June, Boeing sent an advisory bul-letin to all 737 users cantoning pilots to use higher-than-standard takeoff speeds in such weather and to avoid raising the plane's nose too quickly.

Greece Confirms Accord to Service Russian Vessels

New York Times Service ATHENS — The government has confirmed that it agreed to resume repairing Soviet commercial and naval supply ships, a practice the United States has criticized.

Dimitrios Marondas, the government spokesman, stressed Monday that the vessels to be serviced would be noncombat ships, would not bear weapons.

The statement followed reports that the state-controlled Neorion Greek shipyards on the Aegean island of Syros in November invited the Soviet Union to have its commercial and naval supply vessels repaired there. The offer was made a month after the Socialist government came to power.

The servicing of Soviet commercial and supply ships began late in 1979 and, upon Washington's insistence, was ended early last year. Greek officials said the country was not trying to provoke the West by servicing the Soviet vessels but wanted to make full use of the employment opportunities offered by the multimillion-dollar contract.



A recent photo of the Air Force Thunderbird team in flight over Wisconsin.



Four parallel scars were gouged out of the Nevada desert where the four Air Force aerobatic jets hit the ground at 400 mph as they were pulling out of a loop. The four pilots were killed.

U.S. Seeks Cause of Aerobatic Jets' Crash

By George C. Wilson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Air Force says that it is trying to find out why four of its Thunderbird aerobatic jets failed to pull out of a loop and crashed into the Nevada desert outside Las Vegas Monday, killing all four pilots in the worst disaster of its kind.

Witnesses said that a ball of flame shot into the sky after the four T-38 Talon trainer jets dove into the ground one after the other only yards apart on a clear afternoon.

The Air Force said that it would sift through the debris, in pieces no larger than the fender of a car, scattered over a square mile, in an effort to determine what went wrong.

Wingtip to Wingtip

The four planes went into the loop in a row, wingtip to wingtip, and zoomed toward the earth at about 400 miles an hour. They were supposed to pull out of the loop 100 to 200 feet above the

In this "line abreast" loop, three of the four pilots key their moves to those of the plane to the left. The farthest left plane is the leader, meaning that the other three are supposed to do exactly what it does. The crash could have occurred because the

command plane's pilot did not pull out in time, taking the other three down with him, or because there were collisions in mid-air at some point in

performed at an air show, but are farther apart during practice. Spokesmen said that the traditional maneuver is to fly 100 to 200 feet above the ground, shoot up to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet

and then loop back down to the original path without breaking the wingtip-to-wingtip forma-

The Thunderbirds, based at Nellis Air Force Base, were practicing. The lead pilot, Maj. Norman L. Lowry 3d, 37, was a veteran of 264 combat flights in Vietnam. The other three pilots were captains in their early 30s.

The four-abreast loop is not considered as dangerous as some other air show maneuvers, such as the "bomb burst," where the planes race toward one another from different directions and then shoot high into the sky.

Monday's crashes were the worst experienced by Air Force or Navy aerobatic teams. The Air Force said that before Monday the Thunderbirds had lost 15 air crew members since the air show program started in June, 1953.

"I watched the planes do a loop and they didn't pull out," said Thomas Sullivan, who was working on a construction project nearby. "The one far-ther east hit the ground first. The other three followed within a tenth of a second, flying in formation. It was the wrong altitude. They didn't pull up fast enough. I couldn't believe they crashed. It was a ball of flame, just like a napalm bomb."

Another witness said that the four planes were zooming down toward the desert, and "just as they were pulling out of the dive, all four of them hit the ground.'

French Pilot Dies in Crash

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (AP) - Lt. Air Force spokesmen said that the wingtips are only about six feet apart when the abreast loop is Force's aerobatic team, the Patrouille de France, was killed Monday when his Alpha Jet crashed near here as he and his team were practicing lowaltitude stunts. Authorities were investigating the cause of the crash.

Supreme Court Refuses Sioux Plea For Return of Dakota Black Hills

Other actions at the Supreme

• The justices refused to hear a

Court Monday included the fol-

challenge by Reader's Digest to a \$1.75-million fine it was ordered to

pay as the result of subscription

promotions in 1973 and 1974. Two

lower federal courts found that

Manila Says 11 Killed

As Army, Rebels Clash

The Associated Press

two government soldiers were killed in a 24-hour battle in the

central Philippines, military au-thorities reported Tuesday.

An army report said the clash,

near an army detachment in San Jorge on Samar Island, began at

poon Sunday when an army patrol

MANILA - Nine rebels and

tutional rights.

By Linda Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The decades-long effort by a tribe of Sioux Indians to regain the mineral-rich Black Hills of South Dakota has ended in the Supreme Court as the justices refused, without comment, to hear the Indians' appeal of a lower-court ruling that said they were entitled to money but not to

The case, presented Monday, was brought by the Oglala Sioux, one of eight tribes in the area, who were unsatisfied with the results of another lawsuit that culminated two years ago in a \$105-million judgment against the federal government as compensation for loss of the Indians' ancestral land. Before the 1980 Supreme Court

decision, the Oglala Sioux tribe, which has a membership of about 18,000, split off from the other seven tribes and refused to renew its contract with the Washington lawyer who had handled the case for 24 years. The October 24 years. years. The Oglala said they would not be bound by any mone-tary settlement and would be satisfied only by restoration of the land, which the Indians regard as

Claims Commission

Their lawsuit asked for the land plus \$10 billion in compensation for the removal of nonrenewable resources and an additional \$1 billion in damages for "hunger, mal-nutrition, disease and death." The U.S. District Court in South

Dakota dismissed the suit on the ground that it had no jurisdiction over matters that had not first been brought before the Indian Claims Commission, as the Supreme Court case had been. The court said that in setting up the Indian Claims Commission in 1946. Congress had created a "special and exclusive remedy." The 8th

Quake in New Hampshire

The Associated Press CONCORD, N.H. - A moderate earthquake - the strongest in New Hampshire since 1940 shook homes in northern New England on Monday. No injuries or serious damage were reported. The National Earthquake Information Service in Golden, Colo., said the quake registered 4.8 on the Richter scale and was centered

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals af- sweepstakes in which the magazine mailed nearly 18 million simulated bonds and travelers checks, violat-In their Supreme Court appeal, ed the terms of a 1971 consent dethe Oglala argued that the lower-court rulings had deprived them of a meaningful remedy for an accree in which the Digest promised the Federal Trade Commission to stop using "confusingly simulated items of value" in its promotions. knowledged deprivation of consti-

• The court heard arguments in a case that may define some of the constitutional boundaries for preventive detention, the jailing of criminal defendants before trial without bail. New restrictions on the use of bail have been proposed by the Reagan administration, some members of Congress, and, in a speech last year, by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Monday's case involved an amendment to the Nebraska state constitution that made forcible rape an offense for which a defendant can be denied bail. The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the amendment violated the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that "excessive bail shall not be required." The state appealed to the

Supreme Court.
The argument indicated that, due to a number of procedural difficulties in the case, the court may not reach a decision on the under

that needed to be restated. Sweeping Order Seen Although the Baker memo seemed to provide a sweeping order to control press contact. Mr. Speakes said it should not be construed to mean that every press

tering polygraph tests to its employees on a regular basis before White House. giving them access to sensitive in-formation that could leak to the The Pentagon's polygraph sugpress or result in other unauthor-Last Tuesday, President Reagan ordered a crackdown on official

contacts with the news media on national security matters. Monday, administration officials acknowl-edged that White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d had sent a memo Jan. 6 to all top officials requiring them or anyone under their jurisdiction to clear all major television appearances or major press interviews on any subject with the White House beforehand. The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, Mon-

By Michael Getler

and George C. Wilson

Weshington Post Service

House communications director David R. Gergen called in the top

public information officers

throughout the government for a meeting to clarify controversial

new rules for contacts with the me-

Pentagon is considering adminis-

zed disclosures.

And defense officials said the

WASHINGTON - White

day stressed that the Baker memo was clearly separate from the national security directives. He said was not an attempt to control

flected the administration's desire to know in advance when senior officials were to appear on television or discuss major policy issues in interviews. The policy, Mr. Socakes said, was a traditional one

White House Clarifies New Rules

On Contacts by Aides With Media

contact had to be approved by the

gestion came from retired Gen. Richard G. Sulwell, deputy undersecretary of defense for policy, but has not yet been adopted by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according to the Pentagon. The idea is to institutionalize polygraph tests before giving key

defense personnel access to top secret material. One official compared the recommended practice to that followed by the CIA before hiring people for sensitive jobs. The Pentagon is trying to find out who told The Washington Post

about what went on during a meeting of the Defense Resources Board Jan. 7. At that meeting, executives were informed that it could cost an extra \$750 billion over five years to buy the forces the Joint Chiefs of Staff say they would need to carry out civilian

defense policies, including Reagan administration directives to pre-pare to fight in several parts of the

world at once.

Deputy Defense Secretary
Frank C. Carlucci, a former ClA
executive who was said to be enraged by the estimate becoming public, ordered polygraph tests to try to find out who talked about the supposedly secret meeting he had chaired. Pentagon sources said some people are refusing to take the tests, which are being "offered" - as the Pentagon puts it - to everybody who was at the meeting, including the staffer who

put the charts on the screen. Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. has acknowledged that nothing that was published in The Post about the meeting jeopardized na-

tional security.
"I certainly wouldn't say for a minute that the particular DRB meeting dealing with the budget is likely to endanger national de-fense," he said. "It's the principle of the thing that we strenuously object to — the expression of mi-nority opinion via leaks to the news media designed to influence the course of events. We feel that things ought to be decided in camera and then a policy supported by everyone who stays on the team. In most cases, it's not appropriate to have debate on national security

N.Y. Times and Reporter Pardoned For Contempt in N.J. Murder Case

By Jonathan Friendly New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gov. Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey has par-doned The New York Times and one of its reporters, Myron A. Farber, for criminal contempt in their refusal to surrender the reporter's notes in a New Jersey

Mr. Farber spent 40 days in jail and the newspaper paid a \$286,000 fine for refusing a judge's directive to disclose the sources of their articles about the defendant, Dr. Mario E. Jascalevich. The Bergen County surgeon was acquitted in October, 1978, of charges he had murdered five hospital patients by injecting them with curare.

In issuing the pardon Monday, which had been sought by the

newspaper and the reporter, Gov. Byrne said, "Mr. Farber's and The New York Times' purpose was not to insult or frustrate the judicial process, but to stand on a noble, if sometimes imperfect, principle."

Gov. Byrne's action, which came on his next to last day in office, apparently wrote a final chapter to what became a major test of free-press and fair-trial issues. After the contempt conviction, New Jersey, New York and California strengthened their laws to protect reporters from being forced to testify about their unnamed sources, and court decisions in a number of other states have established similar precedents.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The Times and chairman of The New York Times Co., said after the action, "We regard our stand in this case as a landmark in the press's continuing effort to protect the confidentiality of its sources — a crucial requirement of Mr. Farber, 43, said, "I believe

now, as I did in 1978, that our po-sition was reasonable and consist-

ent with our obligation to serve the about his sources. When Mr. public through a newspaper that is not afraid to gather the news, make its own editorial decisions and defend the spirit of the First

Investigation Reopened

A series of articles by Mr. Farber in 1976 had encouraged the Bergen County prosecutor to re-open an investigation into the deaths of 13 patients at the hospital in suburban Oradell. Dr. Jascalevich was subsequently charged with murdering five patients, but charges in two of the cases were dropped during the trial two years Dr. Jascalevich's lawyer, Ray-

mond A. Brown, persuaded the tri-al judge, William J. Arnold, to compel the reporter to testify

Farber refused, the judge and the defense started a contempt pro-ceeding against the reporter and the newspaper.

In a hearing in Superior Court on July 24, 1978, Judge Theodore W. Trautwein ordered Mr. Farber to jail for the duration of the trial or until he agreed to turn over his notes and fined the newspaper \$5,000 a day. In addition, he fined the paper \$100,000 and the reporter \$1,000 and imposed on Mr. Farber a six-month sentence,

which was later suspended. The action was upheld by the state Supreme Court. When the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the matter, the reporter was confined at the county jail in Hackensack. He was freed when the jury acquitted Dr. Jascalevich.

U.S. Court Declares Unconstitutional Law Protecting Reporters' Sources

New York Times Service OAKLAND, Calif. - A law permitting reporters to withhold their sources, adopted by California vot-ers in 1980, has been declared unconstitutional by a Superior Court judge on the ground that it created unsupportable conflict with the constitutional right to a fair trial.

On Monday, Judge Stanley Golde of Alameda County direct-ed an attorney for CBS, Edwin Heafey Jr. of Oakland, to bring to court Jan. 25 unused film from an interview conducted for the CBS News program "60 Minutes." Mr. Heafey said he believed that CBS would not comply and would instead appeal the contempt order that the judge would be expected

The two-minute broadcast of the interview showed Barry Braeseke, al for the accused.

25, saying that he was under the influence of a drug called PCP when he killed his mother, father and grandfather. Mr. Braeseke was convicted of first-degree murder but the conviction was upset by the California Court of Appeal on the ground that his confession to the police came before he had been properly advised of his rights.

The dispute arose when both the prosecution and the defense sought to subpoena the 28 minutes of material that was not aired. Judge Golde ruled that only the defense should have the material. CBS refused to provide it and cited the 1980 California act, called a shield law. Judge Golde held Mon-day that the shield law was a First Amendment privilege that must give way to the stronger Sixth Amendment guarantee of a fair tri-

UN Parley on News Flow Opens; U.S. Fights Government Controls

New York Times Service ACAPULCO, Mexico — An international conference aimed at finding practical ways to strengthen journalism and communications in developing countries has begun here, with the United States strongly opposed to a series of pro-posals that would increase government control of news.

The conference, the second session of a Unesco-backed International Program for Development of Communications, is the result of a U.S. effort to channel a pro-tracted and often bitter debate over a "new world information or-der" toward specific projects that would help the free flow of news.

The Reagan administration is unwilling to provide any direct financing for a program controlled by Third World governments and is instead proposing projects supported by the U.S. private sector. gal, director general of the United

life, died in the Sloan-Kettering In-

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, criti-cized the U.S. approach as being "more in keeping with the preoc-cupation of the donors than with the wishes of the recipients and creating an inegalitarian type of relationship between the two par-Later, the chairman of the pro-

gram's 35-nation Intergovernmen-tal Council, Gunnar Garbo of Norway, recalled that the organi zation was created at U.S. initiative. "Unfortunately," he said, the short history of the United Nations system abounds with examples of promising verbal decisions which were not followed up by practical action." Although the U.S. delegation

has yet to enunciate its position, officials argue that the Unesco program has already strayed from its original objectives of strength ening free journalism in Third World countries and is increasingly dominated by the demands of government.
"You don't see the word 'media'

mentioned too often in these documents," said Dana Bullen, executive director of the World Press Freedom Committee and a close watcher of Unesco's information debates. "What you see mentioned more often are the communications needs of member states."

Week's Agenda

In this week's session the councal is to discuss financing for the program, the criteria and priorities of projects and the selection of the first projects, although agreement has already been reached that regional information initiatives should be considered first.

As a result, of 35 projects seeking financing — another 136 requests were turned down - attention is focused on the idea of a pan-African news agency and an Asia-Pacific news network.

A preparatory document submitted to Unesco noted that the

The flow of news will be regular ed by means of a quota laid down both for member states and for sources outside the system," it

The differences over what criteria should guide the program's operation are expected to come out in the open in discussions of fi-nancing. Mr. M'Bow said Monday that, so far, only \$2.1 million had been pledged by governments.

The U.S. government is to assign \$100,000 for Third World communications projects, although this money will not be administered directly by the program. It hopes, however, to offer numerous projects for training journalists and providing equipment to developing countries.

Illinois Plugs Gap in Law on **Machine Guns**

The Associated Press SPRINGFIELD, III. - A hastily approved repeal of a controversial bill allowing private ownership of machine guns has been signed into law by Gov. James R. Thompson. The repeal was signed Monday. The vote to repeal the law that took effect Jan. I was overwhelming, despite complaints from a few members of the House that

lawmakers were yielding to public "hysteria" and critical news re-A repeal sponsor, Rep. Jack Davis, said the legislature had meant last year to broaden exemptions to a ban on private ownership of machine guns so that li-

censed dealers would be able to possess them. Instead, they left a hole in the machine gun. Although there were a number of inquiries, it is believed

law, allowing anybody who got ap-proval from their local police chief and a \$200 federal license to buy a there were no purchases under the

chanced on guerrillas from the Communist New People's Army. lying issue of whether the Eighth depressed areas, has been the scene At Monday's opening session Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Sene of fighting between government forces and Communist insurgents Amendment establishes a fundamental right to pretrial release on

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Variam Shalamov, 74, a Russian poet and writer best known for the "Kolyma Tales" based on 17 years as a prisoner in Stalin's labor camps, died Sunday

OBITUARIES

of heart failure, his friends report-Mr. Shalamov was an established writer in 1937 when he was swept up in the purges for having praised Ivan Bunin, the expatriate Russian writer and Nobel laureate. He was sent to Kolyma, the group of labor camps in the remote gold fields of northeast Siberia. Although routinely sentenced to a

second term after his first 10 years.

His stories about the camps, whose publication in the West be

Mr. Shalamov survived.

was compelled to denounce, are regarded as some of the most powerful literary accounts of the Gulag system in which millions of Russians suffered and perished under Stalin Mr. Shalamov was the author of more than a thousand po-

Variam Shalamov, Russian Writer, Is Dead

During the brief period in the early 1960s when Khruschchev's exposure of the crimes of Stalinism permitted the publication of some accounts of the camps, four or five of Mr. Shalamov's Kolyma stories were published in the Soviet Union. But the subject was soon forbidden again, and his stories began to appear abroad.

John Mills

stitute Monday after a long illness. After he reached England from his native Poland at the start of World War II, he opened a club for Polish officers in London. From this evolved Les Ambassadeurs, whose setting in a Rothschild mansion just off London's Park Lane, helped make it a première gathering places in Europe. His death ends the career of a

remarkable triumvirate. When he got to London Mr. Mills met Erwin Schleyen and Siegi Sessler, two other Poles helping the Allied war effort, and they assisted in his Later Mr. Schleven and Mr. Ses-

NEW YORK (UPI) — John Mills, 68, for more than 30 years a dominant figure in London night of the best eating places in Britain.

In the Unesco noted that the Pan-African agency would be conviously the Conference of African Ministers of Information.

sler, who are now both deceased, opened their own restaurants — the Mirabelle and Siegi's club — Page 4 Wednesday, January 20, 1982 *

Reagan's First Year

central purpose was to elevate the national sense of confidence and progress. For much of his first year in the White House, he was remarkably successful in that endeavor. Butin the past several months his administration has seemed to lose its direction as the country slid rapidly into recession. Mr. Reagan's early triumphs are now in jeopardy. To regain his initiative over events, he now has to address the conflicts and contradictions that his own policies and legislation have created.

Mr. Reagan began by giving an absolute priority to an economic strategy designed to produce, simultaneously, faster expansion and slower inflation. Some of his critics argued that the country couldn't have both simultaneously, and they turned out to be right. The anti-inflationary half of the strategy has proved to be the stronger of the two, and growth has vanished. What does Mr. Reagan now propose?

From the beginning, he has insisted on higher military spending and lower taxes. His tax and budget packages are now enacted, and the discrepancy between the two is sending the budget deficit steadily upward as far into the future as the eye can see. Mr. Reagan has always understood that a permanent and rising deficit is harmful, not only for technical economic reasons but as the great symbol of a government's loss of control over its own affairs and its refusal to come to terms with necessity. What does Mr. Reagan propose to do about that?

The answers will come in the three annual, presidential messages over the next several weeks - the State of the Union next Tuesday, then the economic report and the budget. Mr. Reagan still has latitude for maneuver. Curiously, there is still no serious or coherent opposition arrayed against him. The House Democrats were active and will-

When President Reagan came to office, his ing participants in the tax bill — the grossly overdone and botched tax cut that is the most dangerous mistake of his presidency and one that may yet cripple it. To the extent that there is any effective opposition at all to the Reagan administration, it's among the senior Republican senators and governors who are worried about the talk of further drastic budget cuts in a recession.

A U.S. president's job is, essentially, to draw a huge and disparate country together into common purposes and promises. Mr. Reagan was not hired as an economist. He was hired as a man who could take account of the country's economic distresses and perplexities and then organize a plausible route into an acceptable future. Mr. Reagan's original route is no longer plausible, if it ever

And yet he has an opportunity, over these next several weeks, to recoup. Even voters who are not necessarily his supporters remember with dread the atmosphere of paralysis and intellectual exhaustion that seized the Carter administration less than halfway through its term. There's not much doubt that most voters continue to consider inflation to be a menace. Mr. Reagan has had a measure of success here. It's the struggle to keep reducing inflation, even at the cost of higher taxes, on which the second year's program needs to be built.

Mr. Reagan's presidency has not been generous to many Americans, with its large benefits to the rich and its repeated challenges to the meager allotments for the poor. But nevertheless, the country seems inclined to be generous toward Mr. Reagan, tolerant of his false start and prepared to give him room for another try. At the end of his first year in office, Mr. Reagan still has time to strike another balance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tax-Exempt Schools

President Reagan would like to have it both ways. He hoped to please the people running segregated schools by reversing long-standing policy and exempting them from taxes. Then, discovering the opposition to that misguided decision to be stronger than he had anticipated, he said he would propose legislation to revoke the exemption. But he has missed the right answer: to leave the original rule - no tax exemption for racially segregated institutions — in place.

Over the years, the segregated schools had managed to persuade themselves that the refusal of exemption had no basis but an offthe-cuff decision by a hostile bureaucracy in the Internal Revenue Service. That is an utter myth, but a few people perpetuated it as a political cause to which, unfortunately, Mr. Reagan responded. The complaint was that Congress had never addressed the issue. That's wrong. Congress set the policy in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and when the IRS subsequently applied it to these schools the Supreme Court upheld it as a correct reading of

Mr. Reagan evidently hopes to placate everybody by claiming that the rule was not valid in the past, but that congressional action, with his support, will now make it so. This awkward maneuver is unlikely to gratify the segregated schools, as they see their cherished exemptions snatched away again. Nor does it deserve anything but reproach from that very large majority of Americans who deplore racial segregation and object to this show of conferring on it, however briefly, the degree of federal approval that the exemp-

Congress seems ready to act promptly. But it is truly unfortunate that Mr. Reagan should have chosen to reopen a question that most people considered to have been closed, decently and properly, long ago. Perhaps the only surprising thing about the force and vehemence of the reaction to Mr. Reagan's original move is that Mr. Reagan should have been surprised by it. In this deplorable affair, the administration has displayed a lack of courage of its lack of conviction.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Not-So-Neutral Act

Since 1794, U.S. law has forbidden American territory to be used to "serve a foreign prince or state in war by land or sea." Violation is a high misdemeanor, punishable by three years in prison.

On Monday a federal court in Miami charged a Haitian freebooter and 24 of his followers with violating this venerable act. So the Neutrality Act apparently still exists. The Department of Justice should dust off the original and send it by urgent pouch to the State Department. With it should go a firm statement that what is illegal for Haitian refugees is no less illegal for Nicaraguan exiles. The Coast Guard hauls Haitians to court.

Yet State continues to make fatuous excuses for flagrant violations of the Neutrality Act by Nicaraguans who train to invade their country at camps in Florida and California.

These private armies of more than a thousand Nicaraguans proclaim a desire to ignite a counterrevolution in their homeland. But Thomas Enders, the assistant secretary of state for hemisphere affairs, contends that they violate no law "as long as they don't hurt anybody and as long as they don't actually conspire to invade in a specific way."

Were Nicaragua to offer the same lame evasion to justify the training of leftist guerrillas from El Salvador, the State Department would rise in righteousness.

State knows better. The letter and spirit of the Neutrality Act are offended by adventurers who boast that hundreds of recruits have already been air-dropped into Nicaragua to light against the leftist Sandinista government. By comparison, the prosecuted Haitians are hapless romantics. Their leaking boar was seized just before it sank; their revolutionary arsenal consisted of 6 guns and 20 pipe bombs.

The hypocrisy of prosecuting one group while exonerating another serves neither law nor diplomacy. Until the United States proves that it rejects military intervention in Nicaragua, it makes only hollow protest against the Sandinistas' arms buildup. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

President Mitterand, in his own interests,

must be careful not to squander the political

consensus which brought him to power. This

was based as much on a desire for change

after 25 years of conservative rule and oppo-

sition to President Giscard d'Estaing as on

positive support for socialist policies. The

government can hardly abandon nationaliza-

tion, however irrelevant to the country's

needs. In its other policies it will have to

tread a more moderate path if the confidence

Other Opinion

Rebuffs to French Socialists

President Mitterand's government was rebuffed over the weekend by two different groups of people — the voters in four byelections and the nine members of the Constitutional Council....But the government can quite legitimately claim more time before it is judged on the results of its economic policies. It is trying to effect radical changes in the French economy, and these cannot be effective overnight, particularly at a time of

of the people - and in particular the business community — is to be sustained. recession. - From the Financial Times (London). - From The Times (London). Jan. 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt - The possible extradition of the three Russian refugees arrested here occupies public attention. Lord Cromer replied to the telegram of protest sent him by prominent European residents that the men arrested are accused of being concerned in a plot to blow up a Russian steamer in Alexandria harbor. If investigations prove them to be Russian subjects they will be handed over to the consular authorities, who may dispose of them according to the law of their country, otherwise they will be amenable to the Egyptian tribunals. The population of Alexandria is determined to prevent the embarkation of the refugees. Demonstrations have taken place before the British, French and Russian consulates.

1907: Russians Arrested

1932: Japanese in China

SHANGHAI — Japanese marines have landed here to restore order in the city, which is gripped by violence between Chinese and Japanese, So alarming had the situation become tonight that the authorities in control of the international settlement ordered mobilization of all police forces. Two Chinese policemen and one Japanese demonstrator are dead, and an undetermined number of Chinese and Japanese demonstrators and policemen and a British settlement police officer have been wounded. Four Japanese warships rode at anchor off the quays with more troops. Two thousand Japanese demonstrators stoned streetcars, smashed shop windows and held a mass meeting to demand that the Chinese stop all anti-Japanese movements.



Is Nitze the Right Man for Geneva Arms Talks?

By Chalmers M. Roberts

natic faith, antithetical to our own, and seeks to impose its absolute authority over the rest of the world." "The Soviet Union... is animated by a new fa-

"The Kremlin leaders do not want war; they want the world."

WASHINGTON — The first quotation summarized "the fundamental design of the Kremlin" as it was described in NSC-68, the famous 1950 Truman administration document on U.S. policy in the Cold War era. NSC-68's principal author was Paul H. Nitze. The second quotation is from "Strategy in the 1980s," an article in the fall 1980 issue of Foreign Affairs magazine. Its author also was eign Affairs magazine. Its author also was

Now Nitze, 75, is the chief U.S. delegate at the negotiations with the Soviet Union on in-termediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, which resumed last week in Geneva. One question raised about him is whether this consistency of view toward the Soviet Union is that foolish consistency that Emerson called the hobgoblin of little minds, or the rock of principle on which U.S. policy must and should be based. In short, is Nitze the right man for the

The Nitze viewpoint, as expressed in the two quotations, has always been disputed. At the time of NSC-68, Charles E. Bohlen, a leading Kremlinologist, felt, as he later put it, that the Soviet Union "was largely motivated by its interests as a national state, and that the idea of spreading communism was secondary to such

For decades Ronald Reagan's rhetoric has followed the Nitze view, but in putting forward his Nov. 18 negotiating proposals, President Reagan was assuming that agreements are possible based on Soviet as well as U.S. national interests. Certainly Reagan's rearmament plans are designed to motivate the Kremlin to find virtue in control and reduction of armaments. Nitze argued in his 1980 article that "the United States and the West must play for time in many threatened areas...while making a major effort to build up their overall strength" until what the Communists term "the correlation of forces" has "become more favorable than it is today."

A canvass of some of those who worked with Nitze during the strategic arms talks produces agreement that he is a dogged, insistent, no-nonsense negotiator, that he knows well the interrelationship between theater and strategic nuclear forces, and that he knows both the diplomatic intricacies and the complex military hardware involved in the current negotiations.

Range of Experience

It is a fact that no American still active has had the broad range of experience in the national security area that Nitze has. He has served in high State and Defense Department jobs, at innumerable conferences and on many panels in and out of government, as well as at universities and think tanks. He served on the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey at the end of World War II in Germany and Japan, and in the latter saw both Hiroshima and Nagasaki firsthand.

Five years ago, when many were calling nuclear war "unthinkable," Nitze, in a letter to the editor in The Washington Post, wrote: "It could be that war between major powers is 'thinkable' " and "if so, we should think about

sight and prudence of which we are capable."
When Jimmy Carter nominated the non-cold-warrior Paul Warnke to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Nitze led the assault against him in a fashion many thought downright brutal.

Nitze was the Defense Department representative during the SALT-1 negotiations, and he spoke for its ratification by the Senate. He resigned from the SALT-2 delegation in mid-1974, during Watergate, because he didn't like the treaty then apparently about to be consummated. With Eugene Rostow, now his titular boss as head of the arms control agency, and others, Nitze set up the Committee on the Present Danger, a small group that turned out to be the treaty's most effective opponent.

SALT-1 showed that Nitze would support an admittedly less-than-ideal treaty. SALT-2, over which he hemmed and hawed in hopes that it might be improved by amendments, showed him to be a tough opponent once he made up his mind. This time he is the man in charge, and anything he wants to come to terms on with the Russians most likely would be hard to beat back in Washington.

And why did he take the job? Aside from that view of the Soviet Union that drives him so relentlessly, Nitze reportedly now feels that he has a live negotiation and that there are good reasons on both sides why it might be possible to reach an agreed conclusion, and even reach it rather expeditiously. That clearly runs against the current conventional wisdom, which foresees long and fractious negotiations. But, if it works out, it will be the crown of

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A Classic Class War **Grows in Guatemala**

By Raymond Bonner

GUATEMALA CITY — The fall of Nicaragua's dictator, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, resounded around the world. El Salvador's civil war has dominated recent reporting from Central America. By comparison, Guatemala's leftistled insurgency, which could have equally important consequences, is less well-known.

In part, this is for lack of infor-mation. The government has barred some foreign correspondents and death threats have frightened away many others. But the guerrillas' military sophistication and growing support among Indians and peasants have convinced conservative businessmen, govern-ment leaders and diplomats of the seriousness of the revolt.

Tough government countermeasures have fed the popular anger. Much of the retribution is carried out by paramilitary groups with murky links to the regime. One, the Secret Anti-Communist Army, was said late last year to Army, was said late last year to have raided La Capellania, a village in northern Guatemala, and kidnapped 25 peasants, six of whom were later found dead. Religious groups estimate that 11,000 civilians have been killed in the past year, most by government sol-diers and paramilitaries.

"Why Guatemala?" asks the title of a pamphlet distributed by Amigos del Pais (Friends of the Country), a conservative civic as-sociation dedicated to improving Guatemala's reputation abroad. The country is not ruled by a family dynasty, as Nicaragua was, the authors note. Nor is it controlled by an alliance of generals and oli-garchs, as El Salvador was for nearly half a century. Moreover conservative Guatemalans and U.S. officials in Guatemala stress that the regime devotes more of its budget to public housing, educa-tion and health care than other Central American governments,

Middle Class

In addition, the country has a large middle class, which is presumably not very susceptible to the revolutionary urge. By 8 a.m., Guatemala City's thoroughfares are clogged with Japanese-made compact cars and sedans. Considering what the government is doing to help those on the bottom of the socioeconomic scale, Amigos del Pais concludes that there is a revolution in Guatemala because "the Communist bloc has a strong interest in gaining control of us for their continued expansion."

Yet the Reagan administration, which has repeatedly blamed foreign Communist subversion for El Salvador's troubles, has been much more reticent about holding Moscow, Cuba and Nicaragua responsible for what is happening in Guatemala. One diplomat suggested that the reason was the widespread skepticism that greeted the

State Department's "white paper" on El Salvador, which described the leftist insurgency there as "a textbook case of indirect armed aggression by Communist pow-ers." A diplomat from another democratic country noted that it would be difficult to pin blame on Cuba, since the antecendent of Guatemala's guerrilla movement predated Fidel Castro's activities

A wealthy plantation owner gave a more basic explanation for the revolution in Guatemala. "There is tremendous inequality,"

Marxist Model

"What is happening in Guate-mala, as well as El Salvador," said a European-educated scholar who has lived in Latin America for many years, "can best be under-stood if it is recognized as the classic Marxist model of a class war. the poor and powerless against the rich and powerful."

Even though the middle class in Guatemala is expanding, the top 2 percent of the population receives about 25 percent of the national income, while the bottom 50 percent receives only 10 to 15 percent, according to a report prepared by the U.S. Embassy.

In the countryside, where two thirds of Guatemalans live, small girls can be seen defuly balancing on their heads jugs of water hanled from a well or stream that is often more than an hour's walk away. A wealthy industrialist and vociferous proponent of the country's laissez-faire capitalism sought to illustrate the peasants' progress by pointing out that most of those jugs today are made of plastic, not heavy, kiln-baked clay.

Guatemala's Indians, who account for about half the country's 7.2 million people, are culturally rich but economically impover-ished Life expectancy is 60 years for Ladinos (non-Indian), 50 for Indians. Infant mortality is almost twice as high in rural areas (160 per 1,000 live births) as in cities. Four out of live peasant children are malnourished.

Guatemala's political system offers the poor little opportunity to change their lot, Since 1954, when a coup engineered by the Central Intelligence Agency deposed the left-leaning Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, the presidential palace has usually been occupied by colonels or generals who gained office by force or fraud. In the past few vears, thousands of moderate and left-of-center politicians, religious leaders, non-Communist union organizers, rural community workers, professors, lawyers and journalists have been killed or forced into exile. In short, the moderate forces for social and political change have been decimated.

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—Letters-Imperialist Criteria

According to the account (IHT, Jan. 11) of an interview given in Kuwait by Willy Brandt, he considers that the ills from which the developing countries and the world as a whole are suffering are attributable in large measure to the policies of the U.S. administration and to excessive expenditure on armaments. He is reported as concluding that "If we want to ensure development for...developed and developing countries, without the West resorting to its obsolete im-perialist criteria, the industrialized nations must know that the sole way for overcoming stagnation is through economic recovery of de-

veloping countries."

Mr. Brandt seems to regard the Western countries as the sole sources of aid and relief, whereas these are not the only rich, or for that matter the richest, actual or potential donors. Secondly, the governments of the developing countries themselves owe a primary duty for bettering the condition of life of their citizens by making optimum use of their meager resources, too high a proportion of which is being devoted to prestige projects and the purchase of arma-ments (employed often to oppress

Lastly, I wonder how many of your readers would agree, in the light of recent events, that the West is alone in adhering to what Mr. Brandt calls "obsolete imperialist criteria ALFRED L. LEHMANN.

Desire to Disarm

Critics of the European disarmament movement depict it as a motley collection of trends: nationalism, pacifism, and isolationism. The major U.S. news magazines paint the movement as a commu-nist conspiracy and Richard Perle calls it a gimmick to restore sageing church attendance. Not only is the KGB implicated but the clerics as well! What the critics never consider is the obvious - that what drives this movement is the fervent desire on the part of people who have known the horror of world war to prevent nuclear war, and the conviction that the surest way to prevent a nuclear war is to get nd of nuclear weapons. The critics of this movement

maintain that such thinking is

naive and that disarmament would only serve to bring about the war it seeks to avoid. What they carefully ignore is that it is hardly naive to assume that both superpowers would prefer to limit their nuclear war to Europe, and that a demonstrated willingness to engage in nuclear war is essential to nuclear deterrence. If the European disarmament is naive, its naiveté is that of the little boy who discovered that the king was wearing no clothes. In this case, nuclear deterrence is the fictional garment and it will not be

long before others begin to see through it as well. JOSEPH E. PEACOCK. Alkmaar, the Netherlands.

Societal Lobotomy

The article by Mr. William Pfaff, "Poland: A Coup That Solved Nothing" (IHT, Dec. 30), is in my opinion yet another example of the West's tendency to confuse the ac-tion of Communist and "Russian imperialist" forces. In Mr. Pfaff's opinion, Poland's Communist leadership has gained little in its destruction of Solidarity, as he thinks these unquenchable forces will soon enough push to the surface of Polish life again. Mr. Pfaff distinguishes Poland's grass-roots bravery from a placid Soviet society which he states "is the result of their own choice, for better or for

Surely Mr. Pfaff knows that the Russian people had their spine mangled by decades of unprecedented violence at the hands of its communist regime, which was re-sisted in civil war and nationalist movements on a scale that must be courageous in anyone's estimation. The Polish Communist leadership has embarked upon the same horrifying course, as have the Communist leaderships of Cambodia, China, Cuba, Vietnam, etc., and all evidently require little Soviet assistance in these acts. The point is that a societal frontal lobotomy is an intimate part of Communist, not "Russian," theory and practice (see A. Solzhenitsyn's "The Mortal Danger: How Misconceptions About Russia Imperil the West" for the basic insight). The post-operative "placidity" of Soviet so-ciety is precisely what the Polish Communist regime is after. Therefore, it has everything to gain by its violent action

RALPH E PUDRITZ. Cambridge, England.

Make Use Of Elder Statesmen

By Flora Lewis

PARIS - Not long ago, former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk gave a rare interview. Standing back from the political fray, he mused about the reasons for the Western alliance and reminded Americans about the importance of keeping friends.

It was an example of the valuable light that elder statesmen can offer when the heat of events is driving active participants in pub-lic affairs to foolish prattle. And it was a reminder of the wanton wastage that American habits make of

hard-earned wisdom.

At about the same time, British political commentator Henry Fairpontical commentator rieary ratilie was pointing out why the United States so seldom sees high officials resign for reasons of policy, a
dramatic but sometimes salutary
gesture to focus attention on grave
issues and to force open debate.

issues and to force open debate.

The U.S. system leaves no position for such dissenters in public life. They are obliged to stump the country or fade away. In parliamentary systems such as Britain, they retain their seats and simply move back from the ministerial breaker with a change to write. benches with a chance to argue their views and perhaps return to power if they are persuasively

The lack of a respected, orga-nized forum with which to honor distinguished public servants and make continued use of their experience has come to bother many people involved in national affairs. It is particularly poignant when administrations change and the

outs are simply out.

The creation of a National Academy for Public Affairs, where debates on urgent questions could bring forth the experienced judg-ment of people out of power, was proposed in this column early last year. The idea provoked interest, Alan Cranston, the Democratic whip in the Senate, set out to develop it with plans to draft a congressional charter, and support is

The need to hear disinterested views based on knowledge that comes with having borne responsibility for the country's governance has never been greater. Now, for-mer officials and widely informed legislators can make the occasional speech, grant an interview or write an article when they feel the urge to give voice, but the impact is scattered and unfocused.

Face to Face

In an institution where those to be honored were made life members, perhaps by presidential nom-ination and election by Congress, they could meet and discuss urgent or long-term problems face to face, providing the public with an as-

semblage of views and ideas.

How useful it would be to hear
Henry Kissinger, George Ball, Frank Church, Stuart Symington and Robert McNamara, to name a few, exchange their arguments on how to shape relations with the Russians or what to do about the Middle Fast

The value of an academy, alongside the institutions of government, would be its power to command attention and persuade. It would not make recommendations, so there would be no need for the trimming and compromising inevitable in a legislative forum. While members would be compensated for their expenses, they would not be paid, so there would be no commercial compulsions of the sort that earn high lec-

And since all the members would be retired — whether by choice or by the electorate — there would be little urge to tack in the service of ambition. Everyone wouldn't always say wise things, but there would be no reward for being foolish or demagogic.

ture fees and sell books

Eminent Service

The qualification would be eminent service, not necessarily success. Symington used to tell a story about a very successful man who made a fortune when business was bad and everyone else was going broke. Asked how he did it, he said, "Good judgment." How did said, "Good Judgment." In we are the come by such astute judgment? "Experience," he said. And how did he get such valuable experience? "By making mistakes."

The memory of mistakes, with the understanding it can bring of how to avoid repeating them, is a precious source of advice in difficult times. That is why many societies revere the aged, though there is an extra advantage in being able to hear them without reserving the right of decision for them. It isn't really possible for people

in government to take the long view of issues and to think well ahead. They are always harassed by immediate questions to be answered quickly.

As we approach the millennium, the long view of our turbulent world may make the difference for survival. The United States needs a distinguished platform to develop it, and to develop a well-informed public consensus that can add the

quality of wisdom to decision. ©1982, The New York Times.

Herald Tribune

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Commission Partraire No. J. 231.

eral Manager, Asia, Alaen Lecour, 24-34 Hermany Road, Roos 1801, Isong Kong, Tal. 5-28 56 1849, Teles: \$1170 THTHKHK

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Lake Kariba on the Zambezi River is Zimbabwe's major source of electricity. Energy article: Page 6.

Economic Reform Program Pushes Forward

A T THE END of Zimbabwe's defying the predictions of many second year of independence doomsayers that the end of white and majority rule, the general mood of euphoria over the country's strong 1980 economic performance has been replaced by a more sober and hardheaded attitude as Zimbabweans start to grapple with the difficult task of implementing an ambitious pro-

By Ian Leslie-Smith

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's transportation crisis, which last year blocked more than 1 mil-

list year olocacu more man I mul-lion metric tons of maize within the country while neighboring states were begging for the grain, has dramatically highlighted the extent to which the country's

growth and prosperity are likely to

he inhibited by communications

The new nine-nation grouping

of Southern African black states, the Southern African Develop-

ment Coordination Conference

(SADCC), has justifiably put transportation at the head of its

priorities to help the region reduce dependence on white-ruled South

Africa. But with a major program

of port rehabilitation, road and

rail rebuilding and new develop-ment, it will be at least two years

before the benefits begin to be felt.

the first stage of an overall trans-

portation and communications

The \$650 million in foreign aid promised to the SADCC in No-

vember, 1980, will go a consider-

able way toward upgrading and

modernizing the region's transport

system, at a cost of \$1.96 billion

Key Position

controlling the main import and export routes of Zambia and

Malawi as well as the copper-rich

southern province of Zaire. A high

proportion of Mozambique's for-

eign currency earnings come from

railway and port dues from Zim-

babwe. For this reason, Zim-

babwe's neighbors as well as inter-

national aid groups are watching closely how the new state weathers

Zimbabwe is in a key position,

during the next 10 years.

There are 91 projects involved in

hottlenecks.

program.

minority rule and the coming to power of the Socialist government of Robert Mugabe would lead to

economic chaos. In 1981, there were still many signs of positive economic movement. but these were tempered by a number of emerging problems, including tising inflation, stagnant In 1980, virtually all economic investment levels, balance of paytrends in Zimbabwe were positive, ments problems, manpower short-

its most serious post-independence

Zimbabwe's making. Since the clo-sure of the Mozambique border in

1976, exports and imports and transit traffic for Zambia, Zaire

and Malawi had been diverted to

South African ports.

The Mozambique ports of Ma-

The problem is not entirely of

ages and an inadequate national transportation sytem.

The Mugabe government's pro-

gram of economic reforms, "directed toward the attainment of a Socialist and egalitarian society," according to a key policy statement issued last year, is designed to overhaul the economic system inherited from the Ian Smith minority regime. The government defines its task as one of "restructing and developing the economic and so-

cial fabric in order to achieve sus-tained, balanced and equitable economic growth."

One major objective of this overhaul is to reduce the sharp inequalities in earnings between black the Smith regime, policies on wage rates, land ownership, taxation and government services discrimi-

A Young Nation With Growing Pains By Robert Hecht

COR WHITE Zimbabweans re-

I siding in the fashionable Highlands neighborhood of Salisbury, several miles northeast of the city center, the lifestyle has changed remarkably little from what it was when they still called themselves Rhodesians.

Highlands has remained a solidly white neighborhood. Black Zimbabweans have been unable to afford to move into the area, even with currently depressed property prices. The few houses that went on the market in Highlands recently were rented instead at bargain prices by foreign embassies return-ing to Salisbury after 15 years of diplomatic boycott.

The whites in Highlands are still surrounded by their security fences and guard dogs, their spacious lawns and brilliantly colored beds of flowers, their swimming pools, which are a sine qua non in the neighborhood — and by their large retinues of black servants: cooks, gardeners, nursemaids and so on On weekends, whites from Salis-

bury still drive to resorts in the mountainous Eastern Highlands, near the Mozambique border, 'to play golf and fish for trout, where they are attended by a large staff of black waiters, caddies and groundsmen. The resorts, with names like Troutbeck, Montclair and Rhodes Hotel, are in an area where guerrilla activity was intense between 1976 and 1979, yet the resorts remained open throughout the war and show no signs of war

Failed Revolution

Under these conditions, it is not surprising to hear both white liberals and black Zimbabweans refer to the "failed revolution" in their country, where white privilege appears to have been so unalterably

And yet it is one of the para-doxes of Zimbabwe that, while some critics of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's black government bemosn the failure of radical change, there are also signs that events in the country are starting to move too fast, to the point where Zimbabwe's future as a multiracial society is being seriously

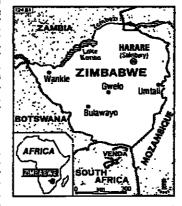
if not most, Zim-

try of about 200,000 whites and more than 7 million blacks once white minority government was ended. They were surprised to see that Zimbabwe actually held together so well in the first months following the March, 1980, elections, under Prime Minister Mugabe's pragmatic policy of "recon-

As the country's history shows, it is difficult to interpret political and social trends in Zimbabwe. Unpredictability seems to be the rule. And yet a number of signs that seem unfavorable to the future of multiracialism have em-

For one thing, the Zimbabwe political scene is becoming increasingly polarized. Former Prime Minister Ian Smith's Republican Front, which holds all 20 of the parliamentary seats reserved for whites, is now invariably at loggerheads with Mr. Mugabe's 57 ZANU (Zimbabwe African Na-tional Union) supporters in the

There is also growing polariza-tion between the black political parties, especially Mr. Mugabe's



ZANU and the small African National Congress party of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, prime minister from 1977 to 1979.

These widening political splits have been accompanied by gradu-ally escalating rhetoric from all sides, in what may be a chain of potentially dangerous overreactions. There are many sober-minded, pragmatic Zimbabweans, both black and white, in the government, but their voices are being inbabweans doubted that multira- creasingly drowned out by these

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

On the white side, Mr. Smith and his colleagues have accused the Mugabe government of "bla-tant nepotism," "totalitarianism"

and "total inefficiency."

In response, black politicians have assailed Mr. Smith and his party. Enos Nkala, the finance minister, who was held as a political prisoner during 15 years of white rule, first declared in Parliament that his government would not hesitate to lock up Mr. Smith if it wanted to, and more recently he accused the whites of plotting subversive acts against Zimbabwe with the help of an external pow-er"— a thinly disguised reference to South Africa.

Certain government ministers have also become more strident in their public statements, as reported in the local press, using threatening language against "smug-glers," "profiteers" and even black trade unions considering strike action as a way of pressing for better

Many Zimbabweans shrug off this shrill rhetoric as just a lot of hot air, choosing to ignore the neg-ative effect that "just words" might have on the country's future.

But even though the material position of whites in Zimbabwe is remarkably secure — with allwhite schools still operating and exclusive private hospitals being built - strong language by govern-ment officials tends to bring out

the whites' emotional fears of being driven out of Zimbabwe. The use of such strong language also creates the risk of raising the expectations of what has turned out to be a fairly patient black peasantry and wage labor force for

government might otherwise prefer to introduce more gradually. Perhaps the most worrisome sign is the increase in the rate of white exodus. More than 2,000 whites a month are now emigrat-ing; nearly 13,000 left in the first seven months of 1981, against about 15,000 in all of 1980. Despite the fact that thousands of highly trained blacks are now returning to Zimbabwe, the government realizes that it cannot afford to lose too many skilled whites, especially the blue-collar workers who are deserting the country in

the greatest numbers. Given the extreme intransigence of white Rhodesians in the face of black nationalist demands and 15 years of international economic sanctions, and the great brutality of the guerrilla struggle, a war-torn but majority-ruled Zimbabwe has returned to peace with extraordinary ease and rapidity.

Two years ago, the country was virtually an armed camp. Today, it is rare to see weapons anywhere.

Enormous strides have already been made to resettle refugees and to repair damaged roads, schools and hospitals. The two guerrilla ar-nies and the government security forces have been successfully integrated in a single national force, even though demobilization is tak-

ing longer than the government originally predicted.

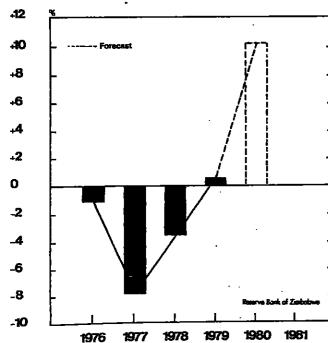
The largest measure of credit for these successes goes to Mr. Mugabe, who from the moment of his election victory spoke out emphatically for reconciliation. This, more than anything else, had a calming effect on both the black and white

populations.

Compared with his earlier pledges of radical Socialist economic change, Mr. Mugabe also proved to be relatively moderate and pragmatic, yet forceful, in his economic policies, thereby winning confidence from both races.

At the same time, blacks have been rewarded with a program of (Continued on Page 7S)

Growth rate of gross domestic product at constant 1965 prices



GRICULTURE was the bright spot in Zimbabwe's 1981 economic performance, with a combination of high producer prices and record crop output tell-

> and thriving farm sector in black While most African countries have had a drop in per capita food production during the last two decades and now import much of their staple grains such as rice, wheat, and maize, Zimbabwe has remained self-sufficient in food crops, keeping pace with the country's exceptionally high population growth rate of 3.6 percent a year. Moreover, while many African countries have concentrated on a

ing the story of the most balanced

single crop, Zimbabwe's agriculture has actually become more diversified during the last 15 years a curious legacy of the UDI (uni-lateral declaration of independence) period. With trade sanctions imposed on Rhodesia during this period, the country was forced to branch out into crops such as sug-

Transportation a Major Problem puto and Beira had previously handled half of total traffic and, at times of congestion on the South Africa route, the proportion had gone up to 75 percent. When Robert Mugabe came to power, one of his first tasks was to reopen links

with Mozambique and reduce his

(Continued on Page 7S)

dependence on South Africa.

which had not previously been

The overall upward trend of Zimbabwe's agriculture masks disparities, however, between the approximately 5,000 white farmers who own half of the land and pro-duce 85 percent of all crops, and the roughly 750,000 black peasant cultivators, who account for the remaining 15 percent of crop value and for less than 4 percent of farm output reaching the market.

One reason why Zimbabwe's agriculture has been so successful over the years is that the white farmers, with average holdings of 5.700 acres and access to plentiful and cheap labor, have responded quickly to price incentives set by the government and by the world market.

At the same time that white farmers have displayed such price-responsiveness, however, the 750,000 black cultivators, working average holdings of about 10 acres of barren, heavily eroded land, have remained largely subsistence producers, barely eking out a liv-ing. Black farmers have had fewer chances than whites to gain agri-cultural credit, inputs and selected varieties of high-yielding crops.

The great challenge facing agriculture in Zimbabwe is therefore one of bringing the African peasants into commercial production

by increasing their landholdings, improving their farm techniques

and raising their crop yields.

Self-Sufficiency Maintained in Food Crops says that it is still committed to otherwise have to be spent on improtecting and enhancing the ported food.

ilth of

Zimbabwe economy. Labor Force

For the government recognizes that even though farming accounts for only 12 percent of gross domestic product - a low figure for Africa - it employs one-third of the country's wage labor force, con-tributes to 40 percent of export earnings and, through self-sufficiency, saves Zimbabwe hundreds of millions of dollars that would

white commercial farmers, in order The top story in agriculture for

to maintain food self-sufficiency 1981 was a record maize crop of twice the level of yearly domestic consumption of Zimbabwe's staple grain. The bumper maize crop was the result of generous rainfall during the wet season, from November to March, and of a 42-percent increase in the official producer price, to \$168 a metric ton.

The high price encouraged white commercial farmers to expand their area planted in maize by

(Continued on Page 7S)



Cultivation of maize: A major crop

Caution Tempers the Investment Climate

Special to the IHT
THE PREVAILING wisdom among business investors af-ter Zimbabwe gained independ-ence was "wait and see" — a phrase that is heard to this day and that caused Finance Minister Enos Nkala to say in frustration during his 1981-1982 budget speech that he was "at a loss to know what was required" to encourage invest-

Since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe came to power, he and several of his ministers have been at pains to reassure the private sector. Meantime, some businessmen have been trying to convince their overseas counterparts that they should climb in now. There have been conferences to promote Zim-While developing the peasant babwean business, always on the farming sector, the government theme that political stability is

inextricably linked to economic stability. Many have heeded the call, although perhaps not for altruistic reasons. Union Carbide of costs, rising wages and depressed the United States has announced a \$27.4-million investment program to increase production of high-carbon ferrochrome.

The British conglomerate Lon-

rho and the mining house Rio Tinto have both announced investment programs to increase mining output — particularly of gold. But the South African mining giant Anglo American, after initial enthusiasm, announced that it was shelving its expansion plans. Japa-nese mmeral and mining experts

— Japan is a major potential buyer caused mainly by the South Afri- the new government took over,

costs, rising wages and depressed world demand. Union Carbide's decision to go ahead has been seen in the light of renewed U.S. interest in building up a strategic stockpile, of which chrome is a vital ele-

ment. Nevertheless, with mining providing the largest scope for foreign investment in Zimbabwe, the reasons given by Anglo American for not expanding are in themselves important. The Japanese also point to high charges for electricity that have increased production costs in chrome and nickel smeltof Zimbabwe's raw materials, particularly chrome — believe that Anglo American's withdrawal was a wary, as well, of increased wages. In May, 1980, soon after the court of the

Still, the Zimbabwean government realizes the importance of the mining sector. The mining companies get relatively generous foreign exchange allowances to buy equipment needed to replace and rehabilitate machinery that deteriorated during 15 years of international sanctions. The exchange control authorities also agreed to mining companies' being allowed to remit a greater propor-tion of dividends to foreign investors than companies in other sectors, which can remit no more than

half their taxed profits. There is some confusion, however, as to what the government will allow and what it will not as far as investment is concerned. There have been several calls for an investment code but there was little in the finance minister's budget, presented late last July, that indicated a move toward more specific guidelines. According to Salisbury-based economists and bankers, the critical determinant of investment in productive capacity and fixed assets is the medium-term profitability on the investment, not shortrun tax incentives, Investment, they say, is more likely to be constrained by the shortage of foreign exchange and skilled manpower, and concern about the viability of investments in a high-inflation economy.'

Rise in Sales Tax

The budget set out to place Zimbabwe's finances on a sound footing in order to give confidence to both foreign and domestic investors, the minister said, and most observers have praised his efforts in prudent housekeeping. The measures introduced by Mr. Nkala that are likely to have a direct bearing on investors' thinking include a rise in sales tax from 10 to 12 percent, a 5-percent surcharge on all imported goods except fuel and capital goods of statutory bod-ies, a doubling of customs duty on gasoline, a 15-percent surcharge on 1981-1982 earnings and profits, a 10-percent tax on interest paid to nonresidents and a capital gains tax of 30 percent (there are signs that the scope of this will widen in (Continued on Page 7S)

Farmers Reaping the Seeds of Change

Determined to Stay on the Land

MICK TOWNSENDS pulled his new Volkswagen van to a halt and looked out over 200 acres of wheat, still green and ripening in the mid-morning sm. About a dozen black laborers, wearing coveralls and rubber boots, were moving slowly through the wheat fields, adjusting the flow of water diverted onto the farm from the nearby Mazoe River through a network of canals built more than six decades

ago by Mr. Townsends' grandfather.

Mr. Townsends pointed to several hillocks, know here as kopjes, covered with the reddish brown gravel so familiar in Zimbabwe, and

identified them as the boundaries of his 2,800-acre farm. "When my grandfather came here from Cork, in Ireland, in 1903, he bought this farm from the surveyor-general of Rhodesia, who had laid out the place for himself, but never farmed it," Mr. Townsends said. "That's why this farm sits on such a nice piece of property, with land on both sides of the river," he said. "And I hope to continue to make it one of the most productive pieces of farmland in Zimbabwe."

Mr. Townsends is not an average white Zimbabwean farmer. His views in politics and race are almost certainly more liberal than those of most whites in the country. His farm, about 20 kilometers north of Salisbury, is probably better managed than most.

He is also a minor media star. He was first visited during the guerrilla war by Martin Meredith, a British journalist who wrote a book on the war, and later several British film crews descended upon Mr. Townsends' farm to make television documentaries on "the white Rhodesian farmer." He is skilled in handling the press.

Despite these exceptional circumstances, his strong resolve to stay on and farm in a black-ruled Zimbabwe is typical of the attitude of the

country's 5,200 white farmers. About 1,000 white farmers left during the war, either caving in to (Continued on Page 7S)

Uphill Fight for Black Peasants

Lifty-YEAR-OLD Joshua Shikede strolled up and down through his two-acre vegetable garden, pointing to the dozens of carefully tended, raised beds of cabbages in various stages of growth — from a few frail whitish-green leaves to hefty, basketball-size cabbages so large that they had burst apart, or "overbolted," as Mr. Shikede explanned. The jocular gardener provided a constant stream of advice on his farming techniques and philosophies during the guided tour of his cabbage patch.

"Of course, you need fertilizer and compost and insecticide to kill the aphids, too, to grow big cabbages like these, but hard work and constant care are the most important ingredient," he said. "The best manure in the land is the gardener's fool.

Mr. Shikede must apply his foot to the land with great diligence.

According to local officials of the government's farm extension service, he is the top vegetable producer in his region, with a special contract to supply cabbages and onions to the local schools for stu-

By his own admission, he sells about 20 dozen cabbages a week to the school authorities and pockets around \$140, a high income in a country where average per capita earnings are less than \$500 a year.

14-Year-Old Cow

About five miles north of Mr. Shikede's garden, Rena Emaziveyi, a stoutish, friendly faced widow, climbed inside a small cattle pen ammed with maize stalks to pose next to her 14-year-old cow, which was being fattened on the stalks.

She looked a bit nervous, sidling up next to the beast with its long, curved horns, but Mrs. Emaziveyi's adult son helped to steady both the cow and its proud owner until a photograph was taken.

The old cow, which weighed barely 200 pounds a few months be-

Rena Emaziveyi

fore, was now up to more than 500 pounds because of its intensive feeding regime. Mrs. Emaziveyi said that she expected the animal to fetch \$350 when she sold it to the butcher the following month.

Joshua Shikede and Rena Emaziveyi are examples of peasant farm-ing at its best, in a country where half the population is engaged in the peasant sector. It is also this sector that the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe says is its top priority. The government has pledged to assist peasant farmers through land reform, high producer prices and more credit, inputs and extension services.

Over time, it is hoped that these and other reforms will "trickle down" and improve the living standards of Zimbabwe's 750,000 peasant families. But for the immediate future, the country's peasant farmers will have to continue to work against the same formidable odds — including drought, insect pests and soil erosion — that they have faced for decades.

Mr. Shikede and Mrs. Emaziveyi live about 70 kilometers southeast of Salisbury in what used to be called the Chiota Tribal Trust Land. (Continued on Page 7S)



Joshua Shikede

The Energy Campaign: Approaches Range From Bizarre to Brilliant

By John Edlin

TN THE REMOTE northeast hill L country of Zimbabwe, farmers save thousands of dollars a month on electricity bills by snaring the sun's rays, drying their corn and tobacco with solar energy plants that cost only a few hundred dol-

For hundreds of miles down Zimbabwe's meandering eastern frontier with Mozambique, armies of workers are carpeting the mountain with pine trees for another generation's cooking fires.

At Cranborne army barracks on the outskirts of Salisbury, soldiers of the Zimbabwe Commando Battalion are served meals each day that have been cooked on stoves fired by gas from their own human

"We are exploiting every source of energy we can," Industry and Energy Development Minister Simba Makoni said. "Like most developing nations, we're being strangled by mounting oil costs."

Great Strides

Unlike most developing countries, Zimbabwe has made great strides in tapping renewable sources of energy. The nation's advanced development of non-petrolagical stricts of the country of leum fuels is second only to South Africa on the African continent. But it still spends one-quarter of

for its petroleum imports.

Like most Third World coun- plows. tries. Zimbabwe is constantly threatened with having to cut budgets for pressing reconstruc-tion and development projects to meet oil price increases.

"An important priority of this government is to break the external stranglehold of the oil sup-pliers and of South Africa, which moves that oil," said Ronnie Chi-viya, assistant director of energy development in the newly created Ministry of Industry and Energy Development. To do that, we're exploring and exploiting all man-ner of possibilities."

In a country where the cost of petroleum imports has more than doubled in three years — from \$110 million in 1978 to \$244 million of the \$812-million import bill in 1980 — government scientists, industrialists and amateur bollins have devised a host of bizarre, bold and brilliant schemes to save money on oil.

Prohibitive taxes are put on the purchase of large cars. High gaso-line prices (97 cents a liter) discourage unnecessary automobile travel. Dozens of diesel locomotives have been replaced by re-furbished steam locomotives by

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its foreign expenditure on oil and the state-owned National Railways vate enterprise to provide the 1,100 remains dependent on the white of Zimbabwe. Farmers are encour-minority government in Pretoria aged to use mules, oxen, dray horses and even tame buffalo to pull

> Like many Zimbabweans, the Anglican bishop of Mashonaland, Peter Hatendi, leaves his car in his garage and travels several miles to the city each day on a bicycle. Christopher Makina, a domestic servant, bought a bicycle for three - himself in front, his wife behind and their baby strapped to the mother's back.

> All this, of course, does not help the major problem: guaranteeing enough energy to fuel the economy. But efforts are being made.
> More than \$1.4 billion has been

megawatts of power immediately needed and the country's needs beyong the turn of the century.

While the joint Zimbabwe-Zambia Kariba dam generates twothirds of the country's needs - one third is bought from Zambia - engineers are already building thermal coal-burning power sta-tion in the heart of the vast Wank-ie coal fields of Western Zim-

Wankie, developed by the South African-based Anglo American Corp., has about 30 billion metric tons of coal with about 3 million tons being mined each year, some carmarked by government and pri- for export.

The first stage of the Wankie thermal project, due to be commis-sioned this year, is expected to alcohol fuel distilled from the produce 480 megawatts of power southeast Triangle-Hippo Valley's to boost Kariba's output. The second stage, awaiting a government go-ahead, is geared to generate at least 800 megawatts. The third stage, still on the drawing boards, will keep up with expected de-mands into the 1990s, according to Mr. Chiviya.

Three other hydroelectric projects, harnessing the Zambezi River, from which Kariba Dam produces its power, have also been blueprinted. But environmentalists say that they would kill off thou-sands of wild animals. No final de-cisions have been made by the gov-

oceans of sugar, which since May of 1980 has made up 15 percent of the fuel for the nation's vehicles.

A plant built by Triangle Ltd., a South African-backed company, under an agreement with the for-mer white minority government of Ian Smith to convert sugar into fuel alcohol, is already saving the country about \$5.6 million a year in foreign exchange. It cost \$5.3 million to build.

The government has ordered that the output of the alcohol be increased from 40 million liters a

ZIMBABWE

ing production at Chisambanje. another sugar estate.

In a country where most of the people live in the rural areas, the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, with a modest budget of \$2.1 million, is pressing ahead with projects to spread energy of

all types to the remotest areas:

Biogas, fuel from animal and vegetable wastes, is seen as a key vegetable wastes, is seen as a key to providing heating and light in villages that do not get electricity from the national grid, and gov-ernment scientists are experiment-

ing with low-cost plants.

Windmills to produce electricity are being tested in the countryside.

 Solar power plants, already used in government schools, hospitals, at least one private hotel and army barracks, are being adapted

 West Germany and France have expressed interest in helping the government tap steam from bot springs around the country to power small electricity units for

 Scientists at the government's Institute of Agriculture and Engineering Research near Salisbury have mixed pure vegetable oils from corn and sunflower - with diesel oil to run tractors.

Area 150,820 square miles Population 7.4 million GNP U.S.\$5.07 billion Currency U.S.\$1 = 0.71 Zimbabwe dollar

Economic Reform Program Pushes Forward

(Continued from Page 5S)

nated against the black population, leading to large disparities in incomes between the races. At independence, the ratio of white to black incomes was 11 to 1, with a high of 25 to 1 in commercial agri-

culture and 13 to 1 in mining.

The other key goal of the current reforms is to increase local investment, thereby reducing the large share of foreign capital in Zimbabwe's economy. It is estimated that foreign investment, mainly by Britain, South Africa and the United States, accounts for about 65 percent of total pri-

vate investment.

While these twin aims of promoting greater equality and local control may be laudable in principle, the Mugabe government is dis-covering that such aims are far from easy to achieve in practice.

Economic events during 1980 greatly cheered Zimbabweans. Whites who feared the nationalization of their businesses, summary dismissal from their jobs and other forms of economic reprisal from the government were relieved to find that their system of private enterprise and their affluence remained largely intact. The black population, which suffered severe hardships during the guer-rilla war, was rewarded with civil service jobs, some measure of land redistribution and higher wages.

The economy grew overall by more than 10 percent in real terms in 1980, against 1 percent in 1979 and negative growth rates during the previous five years of civil war. This double-digit growth rate far exceeded the predictions of most observers, and made Zimbabwe one of the fastest-expanding economies in the world.

Mining Sector

The mining sector made the greatest gains in 1980, with high 30 percent to about \$580 million. record 3 million metric ton crop of was expected to work out to at Scores of unused gold mines were maize, the country's staple grain. least 15 percent in 1981.

Special to the IHT MOVING forward with plans to transfer economic power to the black majority, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced that

the government will purchase control of some key industries to turn them over eventually to the black workers. "Before we have control of our mines and farms, commerce and industry, we have no real power," he said last week at a party rally. He in-

tends to move for greater gov-emment control of the whitedominated mining and farm-ing sectors. "But we will not take the business by force; we will buy whatever we can take over," he said. "Whatever we take will be handed over to the workers so that they share the profits."

reopened during the year in re-sponse to the price rise. Wage increases for both urban and rural laborers touched off an unprecedented spending spree by Zimbabweans in 1980, absorbing

most of the spare capacity in in-dustry and raising manufacturing output by nearly 15 percent. Swift progress was made in rebuilding the economy. Thousands of rural schools, health clinics, government offices and livestock dipping-tanks, destroyed by the two guerrilla movements as part of their strategy of economic sabo-tage and radicalization of the rural population, were repaired during 1980 at a cost of about \$50 million. Zimbabwe's peasant economy, which comprises nearly half of the country's population of 7.4 million, was thus quickly put back

onto firm footing.

There were good factors for Zimbabwe's 1981 economic perworld prices for gold boosting formance. High prices for farmers earnings in mining by more than 30 percent to about \$580 million.

With world prices for tobacco, Zimbabwe's traditional export crop, up considerably in 1980 to about \$2.60 a kilogram, the country could expect record earnings on it 70,000-ton harvest, and there are bullish plans to increase production this year to 96,000 tons.

Foreign Aid

At the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (Zimcord), held in Salisbury in late March, foreign aid donors from all over the world pledged \$1.8 billion in grants and low-cost loans to Zimbabwe to assist in rural devel-opment. These pledges far surpassed the expectations of most lo-

cal officials.

Nevertheless, there were a number of problems. Some of these are beyond the government's control. Declining world prices for gold, asbestos and copper, the country's chief minerals, caused a drop in 1981 mining export earnings.

Serious transportation bottlenecks are due mainly to the antiquated state of the railway system that Zimbabwe inherited from the Smith regime.

Other problems, however, appear to be the result of the government's attempt to shift the economy in a radically new direction.

The 1981 budget, unveiled by Finance Minister Enos Nkala in late July, projected a record deficit of about \$680 million, equal to 11 percent of the gross domestic product. Much of the deficit is due to increased spending for health and education in the rural African areas to compensate for what the Mugabe Cabinet sees as neglect of these services under the Smith re-

Higher levels of public borrowing to finance the revenue short-fall, plus the heavy demand for consumer goods that emerged in 1980, heated up the economy. The inflation rate, which remained below 10 percent for two decades,

Another cause for the budget deficit is government subsidies on essential food items, including maize meal, meat and milk products. currently running at \$180 million a year. Bernard Chidzero, the minister of economic planning and de-velopment, said that the govern-ment's policy was to reduce pro-gressively and eventually to elimi-nate subsidies, but he acknowledged that, "with the current distortions that exist in the economy, some subsidies will have to remain in effect in the near fu-

Despite the tight rationing of foreign exchange by the Treasury, the value of imports increased in 1980 by about 45 percent, resulting in a record balance of payments deficit of \$112 million. With the country's industrial sector in need of even greater imports of taw ma-terials and capital goods in 1981, the balance of payments deficit was bound to widen.

Foreign companies are also proving reluctant to invest. Economic analysts in Zimbabwe say that the companies doubt whether the Mugabe government is pre-pared to create a positive environment for foreign investment, including the necessary financial in-

Mr. Chidzero said that Zimbabwe favored foreign investment,

 $R^{\scriptscriptstyle OBERT\ HECHT}$ is a ru-ral development specialist who writes frequently for the International Herald Tribune's special supplements. JOHN EDLIN is the Associ-

ated Press correspondent in

Salisbury. IAN LESLIE-SMITH is Salisbury correspondent for the London-based Africa Ecowhile at the same time it was com-sible, but obviously it is difficult to mitted to increasing local partici-pation through joint ventures with foreign firms. For this reason, the government is against "foreign mergers and the acquisition of Zimbabwean companies by for-

eign enterprises."

He attributed the hesitant behavior of overseas companies to a "wait-and-see attitude following the war," and predicted optimistically that they would step up their involvement in Zimbabwe "after they see our actions, our track

Perhaps the most serious, and certainly the most delicate, problem facing the government is a shortage of skilled workers in certain vital economic sectors, a prob-lem that is being aggravated by the slow but steady emigration of

Even though Zimbabwe has more highly educated and trained blacks than most African countries, it is still short of blue-collar workers such as mechanics, electricians and welders, jobs previously held by whites who are leaving in large numbers.

Although acknowledging that the Mugabe government is now confronted with these economic problems, Mr. Chidzero said that its current policy of "growth with equity" — based on land redistribution, progressive taxation, pub-lic sector investment in the rural areas and greater state participation in industry - was both realis-

tic and viable. "We can't have 100-percent equity and 100-percent growth, of course," he said, "Our goal is moderately high growth of 6 to 9 percent, along with progressively greater equity. This means marginal rates of income growth for the haves' and high rates of growth for the 'have-nots.' I don't think this kind of balancing act is impos-

The government is moving on several fronts to implement its growth with equity policy. Thousands of peasant families are scheduled for resettlements on

abandoned and underutilized land previously held by white farmers. Personal income tax rates have been raised for those in high income brackets. Public sector investment has increased from less than \$200 million in 1980 to nearly 5900 million in 1981, including \$100 million for rural development. And the state has acquired Rhobank, one of the country's four major banks, and a large pharmaceutical company.

Key Assets

Much of the outcome of the program of economic reform will de-pend on Mr. Chidzero, a former deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), and the members of his newly created ministry. All but five of the 38 professionals on his planning staff are newcomers to the government, many of them recent university

Even if the economy is going through a difficult trial period, the country still has several key assets acking in other African countries.

Its economy is highly diversified and integrated, with industry accounting for about one-quarter of economic activity, an unusually high percentage for Africa. Ironically enough, sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe — or Rhodesia, as it was then known — between 1965 and 1980 compelled the Smith government to build up the industrial base in order to become selfsufficient in a wide range of manufactured goods.

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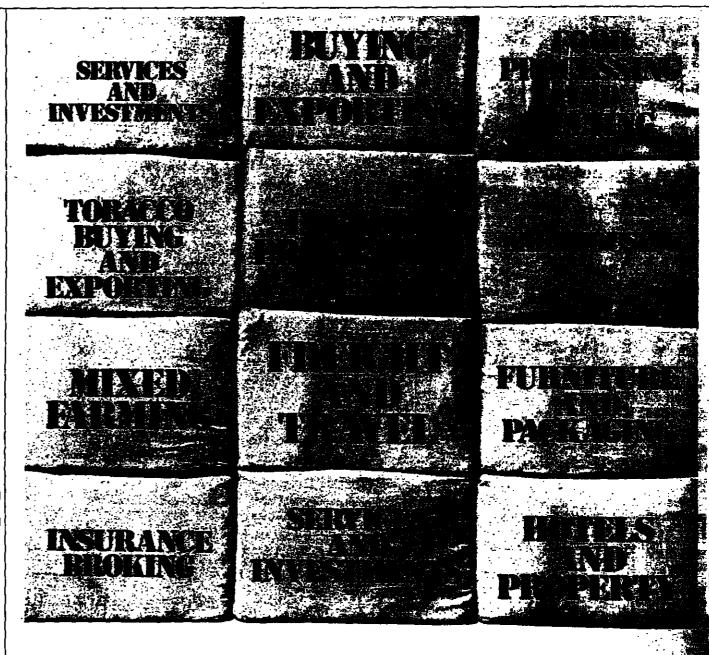
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- WILLIES

Transportation Poses A Difficult Problem

(Continued from Page 5S) The two railway lines from Zimbabwe to Maputo and Beira were damaged by the war and were poorly maintained. The ports were not equipped for a big increase in traffic, and National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) was short of locomotives, wagons and skilled

At the same time, Zimbabwe produced a record maize crop with a surplus of 1.25 million metric

Investment (Continued from Page 5S)

the next few years). In addition, income tax is being charged on dividends sent abroad at the rate of 20 percent, effective from April, 1981. Economists also point to the reduction of the Special Initial Allowance from 100 percent in respect to buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles, while depletion allowances for the mining industry have been abolished. Rural development, a key area in the government's plans, has had its special investment allowances revived while the Special Initial Allowance of 100 percent on such rural invest-

Last year. Zimbabwe held a successful conference to persuade other countries and international institutions to contribute to the rural reconstruction program. About \$2.06 billion was pledged, promising large scope for investment and business opportunities.

Zimbabwe is heavily dependent on investment, with its economy already dominated by foreign capi tal in mining manufacturing, banking agriculture and ranching. According to a study by D.G. Clarke for the British-based Catholic Institute of International Relations, about \$3.3 billion, or 70 percent, of the capital stock in Zimbabwe is owned by foreigners, mainly British and South African. At least 130 British and 43 South African companies provide most of the foreign interest in Zimbabwe. This is a position the government is determined to change

through joint ventures and by en-

couraging foreign firms to seek local equity. The procession of businessmen to Zimbabwe has swelled since independence. Last May, 4,505 came — the highest monthly figure for years. But except for the big contracts to expand coal production and power generation at Wankie in the west, and the electrification of the railway from Salisbury to Gwelo in the center of the country, there have been no major investment moves. There are a lot of plans, but caution and a world recession that is squeezing Western generosity are holding back the large sums of money the country needs to exploit its vast potential.

tons. Zambia and Zaire stepped up their tonnages moving through the country in a bid to make use of the cheaper routes through the Mozambique ports, and local industrialists and mining companies were making strenuous efforts to get their products onto world markets, newly reopened to them.

As a result, NRZ moved 14 million tons in the year to June 30, 1981 — the highest tonnage since the breakup of the unitary rail system that covered Rhodesia and Zambia in 1967. But, with an estimated 16 million tons of freight on offer, NRZ was still faced with a substantial shortfall.

As new equipment for the Mozambique ports arrives, the flow of traffic through Mozambique will increase. The 300-kilometer pipeline from Beira to the eastern Zimbabwean city of Umtali was to open soon, relieving the railways of hauling I million tons of fuel a

Diesel and gasoline will be pumped through the restored pipeline to a depot being built at Um-tali, and aviation fuels will be railed from Mozambique's refinery at Maputo, severing Zimbabwe's reliance on South Africa for all oil products.

Another major problem is a shortage of locomotives, compounded by long maintenance periods because of a serious shortage of skilled artisans. The first 25 Indian technicians recruited by NRZ arrived early last September, and once they have familiarized themselves with Zimbabwean equipment the situation should improve. The railways are short of 350 artisans, or 30 percent of required staff. Three recruitment drives in Britain in the last year have done no more than match employee departures, largely through emigra-

tion by whites.
In air transport, growth has been extremely rapid since Zim-babwe's independence. Before the beginning of 1980, Air Zimbabwe's only external destinations were in South Africa. Now the state-owned airline flies direct to London and Frankfurt and to Zambia and East Africa.

The next overseas destination will be in Southeast Europe, taking account of Zimbabwe's closer links with Eastern bloc countries and providing a quicker link with the Middle East, which is assuming greater importance in trade and

General-Manager Mervyn Eyett said that many more links with African countries were under study. "But we are determined not to go into a new route for purely prestige purposes. We have to be satisfied that the traffic potential is there."

The national cargo flag carrier, Affretair, provides scheduled services to Amsterdam as well as to several Middle East centers.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

(Continued from Page 5S)

nearly 50 percent to \$00,000 acres. And with prolific average yields of 2.5 metric tons of maize an acre, the commercial farmers brought in a harvest of 2 million tons.

Yields for the black peasant cultivators, although only one-sixth of the level obtained on white farms, were neverthless relatively high last year, with total peasant output of about 1 million

Marze deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board, which has a virtual monopoly on the sale of grains in Zimbabwe, stretched the storage and transport capabilities of the board to its limits. The largest maize crop the board ever handled in the past was 1.4 million metric tons in 1973.

Maize storage poses additional problems. Even though Zimbabwe's neighbors, including Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania, need to import maize, shortages of foreign exchange in these countries to pay for the grain, and transport bottlenecks in Zimbabwe, limit the exports, leaving a mountainous stock to put

The other thorny problem is the subsidy on maize meal, the country's main food, of about 45 percent. It costs the government \$250 a ton to deliver maize meal to the shops, where it is sold to consumers at only \$140 a ton. Not surprisingly, there are reports of farmers selling their entire crop to the marketing board and then buying back meal to eat, at a considerable profit.

Tobacco, Zimbabwe's traditional farm export, also bad a good year, with a high-quality 1981 crop and prices on the Salisbury auction floor averaging a record of \$2.70 a kilogram. After disastrously low prices in 1980 caused farmers to take heavy losses and resulted in a large portion of the crop remaining unsold, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association imposed planting

quotas on its members, limiting the 1981 crop to 70,000 metric Commercial farmers also produced enough soybeans, su and cotton in 1981 to cover domestic needs, with revenues on the surpluses sold abroad to exceed the \$150 million earned in 1980. The areas of agriculture causing concern to Zimbabwe farmers include wheat, where output is falling and imports may have to start up, and the fresh meat and milk industries, where produc-

tion is failing to keep pace with rapidly growing domestic de-

mand. Meat and milk exports, once major earners of foreign exchange, are being curtailed in order to satisfy local needs.

Nation With Growing Pains

land distribution, higher minimum wages and a greatly expanded net-

work of schools and health ser-

ever, have again raised the ques-tion: Has Zimbabwe's colonial past left too many scars to make a policy of reconciliation work in

Rlack Nationalists

Black nationalist leaders, held in detention by the Smith government for a decade or more, are now being asked to abandon feelings of bitterness over the treatment they received at the hands of the white regime. Can they truly overcome such bitterness?

Peasants who were herded into protected villages" by the whiteofficered security forces, and terrorized by both government troops and the guerrilla armies, are being asked to forgive both sides for their brutality. Can they possibly forgive so easily?

Whites, too, who for many years were told by their own government-controlled press that Mr. Mugabe was a "bloodthirsty Communist," are being asked to give him some measure of their trust as

the country's leader. Can they honestly do so?

Zimbabwe's racial future is still obscure. Regardless of government policies, there is bound to be some decline in the number of whites, but it is hard to say where the de-cline will stop and which positions whites will then continue to occupy in the economy.

Much depends on Zimbabwe's economic destiny, influenced by the government's stand on private and foreign investment and by the country's deteriorating relations with South Africa, its economically powerful neighbor. If the economy prospers, whites are likely to stay. If a deep recession hits, they are much more likely to leave.

But, ultimately, the multiracial character of Zimbabwe society hinges on the attitudes and policies of Mr. Mugabe's ruling ZANU party and its several factions. For one thing is virtually certain: Political power has passed irrevocably from the hands of a small white minority to those of a much larger black majority.

As a foreign observer in Salis-bury put it: "Whatever a policy of reconciliation means, it cannot mean carrying on in Zimbabwe as

White Farmer Determined to Stay on Land

(Continued from Page 5S)

intensive military harassment by the nationalist guerrillas or to financial pressures. But, since the war ended in late 1979, the number of white farmers remaining in the country has stabilized at slightly more than 5,000, and may even be gradually increasing as some whites return from neighboring Zambia, Malawi and South Africa. Mr. Townsends' attempt to ad-

just to the economic and political changes brought by the end of the war and the advent of majority rule in Zimbabwe is in many ways typical of the situation currently faced by the country's white farm-

Perhaps the bigger change for Mr. Townsends is the return of peace and of physical security for

himself, his wife, Cathy, and their his house to protect it from rocket three young children, and for his 100 black employees and their

families living on the farm.

During the war, white farms were a prime target for attacks by bands of nationalist guerrillas infiltrating Zimbabwe from Mozambique and Zambia. "People living in Salisbury hardly even knew that there was a war on," Mr. Town-sends said. "We farmers were the ones who lived with the war every

From 1977 onward, Mr. Townsends never traveled anywhere on his farm without a gun at his side. to defend himself from a possible ambush by guerrillas loyal to Rob-

Uphill Fight for Peasants

(Continued from Page 5S) The new government has renamed Chiota and the other 155 tribal trust lands in Zimbabwe as communal lands.

The tribal trust lands or TTLs were originally marked out by the white minority government of Rhodesia in the 1930s, when the country was divided into three separate zones for large white com-mercial farms, a few thousand small black farms oriented toward the market and the vast majority of African subsistence producers.

White farmers were given about half the land, including the most fertile highland areas, and the TTLs were fashioned out of the other 40 million acres.

High Density

Chiota, with a population of 44,000 Shona people, the largest of Zimbabwe's ethnic groups, has a density of 67 persons per square kilometer, about three times the national average for the communal lands. Despite this high density, Chiota inhabitants are relatively well-off compared with most Zimbabwean peasants. The majority of family compounds in Chiota look well-apportioned, with cement

blockhouses and metal roofing. "Farmers in Chiota these days are ashamed if they have only mud and thatch bouses," said Lands Minister Sydney Sekeramayi, a na-tive of Chiota. "They all mists on corrugated metal roofs as a bare

One reason for the relative affluence of Chiota is its location in the heart of the fertile Marandellas district, where it is virtually surrounded by prosperous white

Another reason is Chiota's proximity to Salisbury, which makes it a prime residence for salary earners working in the capital who seek to reinvest their savings in a farm. Mr. Sekeramayi described Chiota as one of the handful of these "commuter TTLs," easily visited by urban workers over the week-

ert Mugabe. Like nearly all white farmers, he built a high chain-link sence topped with barbed wire around

neighbors, for example, with his car parked in front of a rather imposing house, turned out to be owner of a fleet of buses in Salis-

end. One of Mrs. Emaziveyi's

Like Zimbahwe's other communal lands, Chiota still has its prob-

lems, however. The most immediate problem in 1980 was to repair war damage, especially the 14 cattle-dipping stations destroyed by guerrillas of ZANU (the Zimbabwe African National Union headed during the war by Mr. Mugabe).

Fortunately, most of the 28 schools in Chiota, plus the one clinic in the area, remained intact and continued to function during the war, even though guerrillas and government troops played a vio-lent game of hide-and-seek in

With about 45,000 head of cattle. Chiota is seriously overgrazed, according to Leonard Muswere, the chief farm extension officer for Chiota. "In order to preserve pastureland, there should only about 20,000 cattle in the area," he

With so much of the land cleared for growing maize, peanuts and cotton, the main crops, and for grazing animals, there is also an acute shortage of wood for building and for cooking fuel. A few farmers have their own small woodlots next to their homes, but these are not adequate to satisfy the demand for wood from Chio-

ta's population.

To cope with the shortage, the government last year set up a nursery in Mahusekwa, the administrative center of Chiota, to distribute 100,000 eucalyptus seedlings to

peasant farmers for transplanting into their private woodlots. The other problem in Chiota is the scarcity of land for planting crops. Families have an average of 20 acres of land each, against a national figure of 60 acres - and only a fraction of this is arable.

attacks by the guerrillas. Two large guard dogs roamed around the grounds inside the fence. "The idea was that any rocket launched toward the house would have to penetrate the fence, and that would detonate it, so that only the

core of the rocket would actually reach the house," he explained. In fact. Mr. Townsends' house was never attacked, although several of his neighbors' farms were raided by guerrillas.

Vigilante Forces

When the regular Rhodesian Army was eventually stretched too thin to protect white farms, farmers in each area of the country formed their own vigilante forces. linked by short-wave radios and other electronic surveillance gear in networks that became known as the "agric-alert" system. Many whites, including Mr. Townsends, also organized their own on-farm militias, training their African em-ployees to patrol the farms.

The security sence surrounding Mr. Townsends' house is still there, but the gates now stand wide open and unguarded. His onfarm militia has been disbanded except for a skeleton crew of four men who still walk around the farm premises with shotguns. Otherwise, all of the guns and ammunition so evident during the war

have been put away.

Mr. Townsends believes that the war was fought not to end white domination of Zimbabwe's economy, including agriculture, but to end the psychological oppression of the white supremacist ideology. The war was fought over dignity. not economic standing," he said.
"Africans here are living better than anywhere else in the continent, but we Europeans just didn't consider their feelings.

The end of the war has also brought Mr. Townsends renewed prosperity on his farm. With the government-regulated price for maize up by more than 40 percent last year, and a record yield of 3.6 metric tons an acre on his farm, Mr. Townsends has gained hand-

Sovbeans, used chiefly as cattle feed in Zimbabwe, are Mr. Townsends' second rainy season crop, grown alongside maize between November and April, Winter wheat is planted during the dry season after the soybeans are harvested, and watered using flood irrigation from the nearby river.

Successful Year

He acknowledges that 1981 has been a highly successful year financially for him and for most white farmers, but he is quick to defend himself against charges of exploitation or "super-profits," saying, "Until this year, only about 20 percent of us made enough money to pay income taxes." He added: "We farmers risk over \$250,000 every year, without insurance. So if a few farmers -ROBERT HECHT drive around in Mercedes, it's be-

deserve a few perks." The end of the war has stabilized the labor force on Mr. Townsends' farm at about 100 workers plus their families. During the war, some unpopular white farmers saw their laborers desert them en masse, while others, such as Mr. Townsends, had to cope with an influx of refugees from nearby peasant farming areas, where the lighting was most intense.

The laborers, mostly natives of Malawi and Mozambique, live in housing that ranges from the traditional mud and thatch but to small four-room brick dwellings built by Mr. Townsends.

There is a primary school on the farm for the laborers' children, and one of the managers' wives, a nurse, provides them with medical care, but these amenities are apparently exceptional for white farms in Zimbabwe. Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka has called farm workers the most neelected citizens in the country in terms of school facilities.

Mr. Townsends also runs a dry goods store and a butcher shop for laborers from his and neighboring farms, and says that the prices he charges are competitive with those in Salisbury and other Zimbabwean towns.

Black Rule

The final change for Mr. Townsends, and perhaps the most diffi-cult one for most whites to adjust to, is the transfer of political power to the black majority. Surprisingly perhaps, he is calm and philosophical about the change. "The answer now is for whites to cooperate with the Mugabe government and not to heckle them the way Ian Smith and his people are now doing," he said, "because no white group will

ever run this country again."

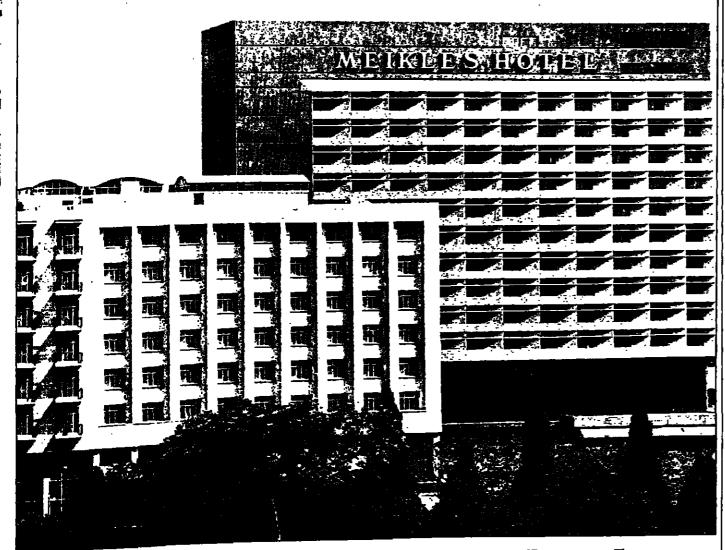
Like most whites in Zimbabwe, Mr. Townsends admits frankly that he is worried by what he calls a "press campaign which is anti-white," but he believes that the Mugabe government will ultimatly protect the white farmers. "The government knows that it needs us to feed the country and to develop peasant farming, by using the wealth from one sector to bring up the other," he said.

He is also concerned by a recent overnment decision to eliminate special tax concessions for farmers by rising minimum wage levels for farm workers, and by the tight foreign exchange situation, which prevents farmers from replacing their aging machinery. Two small bulldozers used on his farm date back to the early 1950s and most of his tractor fleet is more than 10 years old.

But Mr. Townsends is determined to go on farming in a mul-tiracial Zimbabwe because, he said, "This country is always the exception in Africa. I would only leave Zimbabwe if the government took me to the border by force and shoved me out."

- ROBERT HECHT

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By Mark S. Smith

gal Protestica (1990) and the Protestical Communication of the Communica

The Associated Press
ONDON — To call "The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail" controversial would be an understatement.

The book, published here Monday, suggests Christ married and had a child by Mary Magdalene, staged and survived his Crucifixion, and has living descendants among Euro-

"Academically absurd," said Anglican Bishop Hugh W. Montefiore of Birmingham. "It's worthless. [It contains] howler after

"Absolutely obnoxious," said the Duke of Devonshire who, according to the book, is

one of Jesus' descendants. The derision is inevitable, says writer and filmmaker Henry Lincoln, 51. "We've been expecting it."

Lincoin, a Briton, and his co-authors, Richard Leigh, 39, a U.S. novelist, and Michael Baigent, 34, a New Zealander, spent more than 10 years researching the book.

In the book, published by Jonathan Cape, the surface of the property of the second of the property of the surface of the surfa

the authors say their version of events "is a plausible hypothesis which makes coherent sense. . . It constitutes a more likely account than any we have encountered of events and personages which, 2,000 years ago, imprinted themselves on Western con-

Medieval Documents Cited

Research began with Lincoln's preparation of a 1972 British Broadcasting Corp. documentary on a 19th-century French priest,

The cleric reputedly amassed great wealth after discovering and deciphering four parch-ments hidden in a hollow pillar of his church at Rennes-le-Chateau, a hilltop village in the south of France.

The authors say they have discovered those parchments, or facsimiles, still exist and disclose the existence of a secret society called the Prieure de Sion, founded in the 11th century at the start of the Crusades. Its aim was to guard the Holy Grail - according to medieval legend, the cup used by Jesus

at the Last Supper.

The authors claim the society remains active, and that its adherents over the years included Isaac Newton, André Malranx, Victor Hugo, Claude Debussy and Charles de Gaulle.

According to the authors, the words "Holy Grail" are a mistranslation of early French words for "royal blood," and the true purpose of Priente de Sion is to protect alleged royal descendants of Jesus and prepare the way for their accession to world power. To bolster their description of the society,

they provide several chapters of scholarly references from legends, romances, paintings, documents and the Bible.

All this is controversial enough, but author Leigh said it led the three to re-examine the conventional interpretations of the New Tes-tament. That study led them to propound a hypothesis" that:

Jesus literally had a claim to being "King of the Jews" and was descended from the royal house of the Israelite King David. He married Mary Magdalene and had at

least one child by her.

• He and sympathizers staged his Crucifixion and Resurrection and he survived into old age somewhere outside the Holy Land.

· Mary Magdalene and her offspring made their way to southern France — then Roman-ruled Gaul. Jesus' bloodline has mixed with that of the Franks and started the Merovingian dy-

nasty of the early Middle Ages.

• The Merovingian line extends into the modern noble houses of Europe, so Jesus' descendants are alive today.

The book's contentions have met a relig-"It is a sign of the degeneracy of our times that a publisher like Jonathan Cape should take this book," said Bishop Montefiore.

take this book," said Bishop Montesiore.

Montesiore catalogs what he calls 79 "instances... of gross errors, vital omissions, gravely misleading statements or the adoption of way-out hypotheses."

Another Anglican, Bishop Mervyn Stockwood, was even less reserved. "Let them write a second book suggesting that Caesar married Boadicea and that the offspring is Ian Paisley." he was quoted by The Times of London as saving. London as saying.

"It will upset a great many people....
Good, honest Christian folk," said the Duke
of Devonshire who, according to the book, is
one of Jesus' descendants because he is descended from the Merovingian kings.

Speaking for the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. John Crowley, private secretary to Cardinal Basil Hume, said: "The thesis is incredible in the most literal sense."

in the book's last chapter, the authors say:
"We are well aware, of course, that our research has led us to conclusions that, in many respects, are inimical to certain basic tenets of modern Christianity.

"While we ourselves cannot subscribe to Jesus' divinity, our conclusions do not pre-clude others from doing so. Quite simply, there is no reason why Jesus could not have married and fathered children, while still retaining his divinity."

The authors say they are merely making reasonable suppositions based on careful research and new evidence. They add that serious work on medieval history has been obscured by the furor over their conclusions.

But even the conclusions, contends Lincoin, are reasonable.

He asks: "Is it more plausible that a man should be married and have children, or that he should be born of a virgin, attended by choirs of angels, walk on water and rise from the grave?"

Leigh has a Ph.D. from the State Universi-ty of New York and has lectured in history. Lincoln is a documentary producer. Baigent has a degree in psychology and has done extensive research on the Knights Templar, the medieval organization which the book says was secretly run by Pricuré de Sion. **Revival of Old Theories**

The suggestion that the Crucifixion and Resurrection were staged are ancient charges. Even the book of Matthew mentions such acations, and the theory was revived in a book published some years ago called "The Passover Plot."

The theory that Jesus married has been raised, merely as a possibility, by a few serious Bible scholars, including William E. Phipps in a book several years ago called, "Was Jesus Married?"

In Jesus' time, young men were expected to marry by 18, wrote Phipps, head of the religion department at Davis and Elkins College in West Virginia. He also noted that nothing is known of the years between Jesus' childhood and the start of his ministry in his

Ornella Muti Lights Up 'Tales of Madness'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DARIS — Omeila Muti, the most beautiful girl that the films have recently revealed, lights up, as far as possible, Marco Ferreri's latest murky endeavor, "Storie di ordinaria folia" (Tales of Common Madness, billed here as "Conte de la folie ordinaire")
on its interminable trek through the sewers of rock-age subculture. Some of it was shot on location in the Los Angeles slums and some of it in Rome studios, but it is an Italian reflection on a lowly American lifestyle, already stale.

It purports to be based on the biography of a Beat generation fig-ure, a compulsive, convulsive al-coholic. Dispressed at the state of everything, he wanders aimlessly, spasmodically jotting down his "ideas" and reciting them to audiences of benumbed hippies. As the type and the milieu have been depicted so frequently in the past, Ferreri's belated account hints of a visit to the old movies of the 1960s. He seeks to disguise this familiarity with strenuous injections of extravagant eroticism, which lends the proceedings a skin-flick complexion. The result is a lumbering muddle, atremble at times from the violent shock treatment.

Its centerpiece is the protagor ist's encounter with a call girl of a sleazy bar and her passionate surrender to him. A masochist in need of urgent psychiatric care, her de-votion to him leads her to suicide. Muti undertakes the unlikely role — making it doubly improbable and plays it with such nuance grace and skill that the fantastic character holds one rapt. Ben Gazzara as the world-weary hippie strives earnestly to be as repulsive as possible, but it is her presence that is the film's consoling asset Here she shines in the darkness of a tawdry, overwrought melodrama.

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motors group, building a large haliday complex with golf course, country beach clubs on the Costa del Sol (Spain). Project for 1,000 villas, riments, hatel and commercial area, etc., attractively grouped in Andalupueblo style villages around the golf course opening in August 1982 managed by the Peter Alliss Leisure Group,

Ornella Muti and Ben Gazzara in "Tales of Common Madness." spark of drama is missing. Every-thing is cautiously executed and there are no accidents, but who ever heard of a mud-turtle having She should have more appropriate

Michel Soutter's "L'Amour des femmes," a title that conjures up visions of Casanova's memoirs, is a Swiss film relating the drab exis-tences of three befriended men who portentously tell one another their problems, their aspirations and their experiences — real and imagined — with the fair sex. Idling about a bar, they make the acquaintance of another lackluster wretch, something of a braggart and mythomaniac. Among them-selves they question the veracity of his boasts. As he has informed them that he umpires football games they travel to see a match and there he is on duty!

material

Long passages are devoted to auto rides through the Swiss coun-tryside. When a director is stymied by a blank spot in his script he inevitably bundles his characters into a car and takes them for a spin. The dodge by now must be

The acting, competent enough, is in the slow, somber key of the non-event narrative. Technically, histrionically and directorially all is in order. Only the necessary

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Study of German Declining At Universities in the U.S.

By Samuel Weiss

Yves Montand, fresh from his

triumphant return to the musichall stage, is back on the screen in Tout feet, tout flamme," in which he impersonates a wayward father,

a jovial gambler who is rescued

from his sad associates by his ener-

getic daughter. During his long absences, she keeps the home fires

burning, manages the family's af-

fairs and gives expert advice to cabinet ministers on trade negota-

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Fifteen years
ago, Columbia University's
German department was thriving. It had more than 50 graduate students and turned out at least half a dozen Ph.D.s a year. Faculty members such as Ludwig Kahn were regularly making significant scholarly contributions to the study of 19th-century German literature.

Today, the department has only six doctoral students, and last ye it failed to generate a single Ph.D. There are only a few undergraduate majors and the ate majors, and the three tenured and four nontenured faculty mem-bers — half the department's strength in the 1960s strength in the 1960s — spend most of their time teaching "service courses" to a diminishing number of students fulfilling their foreign language requirement.

The situation at Columbia is a prominent example of German's sharp decline as an academic discipline at institutions around the country. The problem has been attributed by German scholars to demographic changes, the general drop in the study of foreign lan-guages, and an apparent failure to make the subject relevant to a new generation of students.

Recently, Theodore Ziolkowski, leading German scholar, said, There is a very great danger that unless we start waking up to the realities and broadening the discipline's appeal, German could well

be reduced at a great many institu-tions to the level of a service department that engages only in elementary language instruction."

Scores of colleges have stopped

tions, the last gift evidently inherit-

This comic caper is of common cut and its realization is of like

mediocrity. There are the expected

bousehold troubles, an old grand-

mother who constantly collapses

and a younger daughter beginning to take an increasing interest in boys. To relieve the monotony

there is the elder daughter turning

the tide at economic conference

It is not a one-man show, but one wishes it was. He sings but one

song in his new movie, but he is

always good company, lifting the

mutine scenario here out of the rut

with his merry comportment.

ed from her tricky papa.

teaching German; some have merged their German programs into comparative literature depart-ments, and the Educational Testing Service is planning to discon-tinue it as part of the Graduate Record Examinations, Only about half of the new Ph.D.s are able to find college-level teaching posi-tions, a problem throughout the

Before World War I, German was the leading foreign language studied in the United States, largeby because of the prominence of German scientists, philosophers and other scholars. Its popularity fell sharply after the United States entered World War I in 1917 and suffered still further after World War II. As a result of a new emphasis on foreign languages after the Russians launched Sputnik in 1957, enrollments in German courses rose quickly at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, from 146,110 in 1960 to 216,263 in 1968, according to the Modern

Language Association. Since then, overall enrollment has dropped, to 126,910 in 1980, and one MLA survey shows that from 1974 to 1977, 150 colleges discontinued German. About half of the 70 institutions listed as granting a doctorate failed to produce any graduates at all last year.

THE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF JORDAN

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 19 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages AMEX NYSE Most Actives Standard & Poors Index AMEX Stock Index Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

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(Continued on Page 10)

Wednesday, January 20, 1982 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Libya Reportedly Purchases Exxon Interests

NEW YORK - Exxon, which last November said it was withdrawing from its Libyan oil and gas operations, has been paid \$95 million for its properties by Libya, industry sources said Monday.

The compensation is \$28 million under the estimated book value of

Exxon's Libyan properties. The sources placed the book value of Exxon's four Libyan oil concessions, pipelines, a gas liquefaction plant and a small refinery at \$123 million. Exxon declined to confirm the figures.

MEPC to Raise £62.3 Million in Rights Issue

LONDON — MEPC Ltd., a property development and realty company, said Tuesday that it plans to raise about £62.3 million through an underwritten rights issue of 34.2 million ordinary shares at 188 pence

Holders will be offered one new ordinary share for every five held, and one for every £16.50 nominal amount of MEPC 6.5-percent loan stock. The company said it plans at least to maintain its ordinary dividend on the enlarged capital. It paid dividends totaling 6.5 pence a share in the year ended Sept. 30, up from 5.75 pence the previous year.

GE Reports Advance in Solar Collectors

SCHENECTADY, N.Y. — General Electric Co. said Tuesday it had developed a solar collector that promises to be highly effective, even in

It said tests of the device, which is still in the laboratory stages, indicate it can collect up to three times more solar heat during a northern U.S. winter than comparable flat plate collectors. Combined with this efficiency, GE said, is the expected low cost, which could have a major impact on the economics of solar heating.

GE said the new collector can also be used for summer cooling. Tests indicate that it can maintain the high temperatures required to operate absorption-type air conditioners.

U.K. Extends Loan Guarantees to DeLorean

LONDON — The British government said Tuesday it had extended loan guarantees to the DeLorean Motor Car Co. of Belfast, but announced plans to review its relationship with the faltering company.

Adam Butler, minister of state at the Northern Ireland Office, said in a written reply to a parliamentary question that the limited extension of a part of existing guarantees does not constitute additional finance for the project. The new guarantees are for up to £10 million until May 31 and £5 million from June 1 until Ang. 31.

Since 1978, Britain has granted £28 million and lent £6.7 million to

DeLorean, while the Northern Ireland Development Agency subscribed an additional £17.8 million for preference shares in the company. The British government also has representation on its board.

Soviet Oil Production Near Goal in '81

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union produced 12.18 million barrels of oil a day last year, slightly off its target of 12.2 million barrels a day, Radio Moscow reported Tuesday.

Output by the world's biggest producer was up just 1 percent from 1980. The radio quoted the Ministry of Petroleum Industry as saying the increase resulted from opening new fields in Western Siberia. The report also said that the Soviet Union produced 16.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, exceeding its target by 1.6 percent.

Deliveries to the Communist Comecon trading bloc totaled 1.6 million barrels a day last year, unchanged from 1980, the report added.

U.S. Utility Sets Straight Dollar Bond

LONDON — Arizona Public Service Co. is raising \$50 million through a seven-year Eurobond, the first traditional coupon issue in U.S. dollars since before Christmas, lead manager Credit Suisse

First Boston said Tuesday.
Issued in the name of APS Finance Co. NV, the fully guaranteed issue carries an indicated coupon of 164 percent with pricexpected at par. Final terms

will be set next Tuesday. Du Pont Overseas Capital NV is offering \$300 million of eight-year zero-coupon paper priced at \$339 for each nominally valued \$1,000 certificate to yield 14.48 percent. Morgan Stanley and Nikko Securi-ties are managing this issue.

J.C. Penney Global Finance NV

First Chicago

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1980 1,590. 59,62 1,20 1988 4,920. 182,87 3,67

is floating a \$300 million, 12-year zero-coupon bond. The paper will be sold at \$185 for each \$1,000 cer-tificate to yield 15.10 percent, lead manager Credit Suisse-First Bos-

Also on offer is a 150-million DM issue for Pemex. The eightyear paper is expected to carry a coupon of 11 percent, lead manager Commerzbank said Tuesday.

In the Deustche mark sector, the European Investment Bank is raising 250 million DM marks through a two-tranche issue both priced at par and bearing a coupon of 10 percent, market sources in Frank-furt said. The first tranche is 150 million DM for seven years, the second is 100 million DM for 10

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and prof	its, in million	s, are in k	ocal currencies unless	otherwise in	ndicated
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Bankers Tr	ed New Y	ork	Oper. Net	70.9	59.5
	1981	1989	Per Share	2.09	1.78
4th Quar.	57.1	40.8	Net Income	68.7	56.9
Oper. Net	5/.1 2.05	1.52	Per Share	2.02	171
Per Shore		40.7	Year	1981	1920
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ist Quar.	1981	1980	Per Share	0.66	0.32
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Per Share	1,91	1.62	Profits	183.0	135.2
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Profits	<i>5</i> 78.9	564.8	Year	1981	1980
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Per Share	1à.f	0.77	Per Share	1.90	1.80
Year	1 9 81	1980	Net Income	53.6	49,9
Oper. Net	555.0	507.0	Per Share	1.80	1.80
Per Share	4.40	4.08	Year	1981	1980
Net income	531.0	499.0	Oper. Net	207.2	181.9
Per Share	4.20	4,02	Per Share	7.08	6.57
			Net income	206.5	181.3
Digital E	quipment		Per Shore	7.05	6.55
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COMMODITY ACCOUNT. Equity on January 1, 1981: \$100,000.00 **Equity on** January 14, 1982: \$242,722.03 after all charges For information call or write Royali

Frazier, or lan Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portiolio Manage-ment, Inc., Wall Street Plazza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX BMI 667173 UW. TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of

Oil Producers Reduce Deposits in U.S. Banks

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Oil-exporting countries have significantly reduced their deposits in U.S. banks at a time when their overall foreign holdings have risen sharply. Experts here and in the United States say

the trend shows no sign of reversing. The shift, they say, partly reflects continuing con-cern about the U.S. freeze of Iranian assets in late 1979, as well as a variety of other investment considerations. In a sharp departure from past practice,

members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut their deposits in U.S. banks, including foreign branches, by \$2.9 billion between Jan. 1, 1980, and Sept. 30, 1981, and added \$49.4 billion to holdings in foreign institutions, according to figures compiled by the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve in Washington.
There's no doubt that American banks

lost some funds as a result of the Iranian affair," said Alan Moore, treasurer of Lloyds Bank International and formerly director general of the Bahrain Monetary Agency.
"The actions of the U.S. government caused a ripple throughout OPEC and encouraged a tendency to diversify."

Perhaps as a further consequence, bankers here are convinced that the OPEC members

have made large unreported deposits with banks outside Britain and the United States where government disclosure requirements are not so strict.

In addition, the members are believed to be increasing their use of fiduciaries, particu-larly in Switzerland, as middlemen in deposits. For these and other reasons, U.K. and U.S. authorities have been unable to track a growing proportion of the OPEC money.

The switch from U.S. banks does not mean that the oil exporters have been aban-doning the dollar. According to figures col-lected by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, the 13 nations are continuing to increase their proportion of nondollar assets, but gradually. Nor have the OPEC states moved away

from the United States altogether. In particular, their holdings of Treasury bills, notes and bonds increased by \$17.8 billion in the 21-month period beginning Jan. 1, 1980. Unless physical possession of the certificates was taken, which is not common for governments about a secret would be subject to a ments, these assets would be subject to a

freeze like the one imposed on Iran.
Sharif Ghalib, Mideast economist at
Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, suggested that these investments "were perceived to be less 'freezable' than bank de-posits." In addition, he said that OPEC

countries responded to the Iranian freeze in various ways. In particular, Saudi Arabia continued to make large purchases of U.S. government debt, he said.

The oil exporters have been striving to diversify their investments beyond bank deposits. Direct purchases of stocks and other holdings are thought to be growing rapidly.

Nonetheless, countries with surpluses are making large dollar deposits with foreign banks rather than U.S. banks, despite the possibility of a slightly lower return. Many of these foreign banks cannot easily lend such large quantities of dollars so they de-posit them with U.S. banks. For the OPEC members, the advantage is that a freeze similar to the one imposed on Iran in 1979 would not affect these interbank deposits.

They are much more likely now to invest in the United States through intermediaries," said Robert Carswell, who managed the Iranian freeze as deputy Treasury secretary. "If you were they, that's how you'd react."

Another factor discouraging OPEC deposits in U.S. banks has been continuing public concern in the United States about Arab investment, which accounts for the bulk of the OPEC surplus. In particular, according to a variety of experts. Arab investors have been upset by investigations of the investments by

NYSE Prices Follow Bonds as Rally Fizzles

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK - New York Trade Issue Stock Exchange prices moved in step with bonds and closed lower Will Persist Tuesday as a rally in both markets exhausted itself early in the day.

Monday.

tember low of 824.

ward pressure on interest rates.

Delors Asks U.S.

to Intervene in

Exchange Marts

markets would be more reasonable

and less hazardous if the United

States indicated it was ready to intervene if the movements of the

dollar appeared excessive, France's

finance minister, Jacques Delors,

Mr. Delors told a press luncheon that exchange markets would also be helped if the United States

published a commentary with its

weekly money supply figures ex-

plaining the factors affecting them.

He said he explained these points of view to U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan during a meeting near here last Sunday of

finance ministers from the group

of five major industrial countries.

the United States, France, West

Mr. Delors said members of the

European Monetary System had continued close cooperation Mon-

day when the dollar rose strongly

but he added that this cooperation

was not enough on its own. If

these two little precautions I have outlined could be taken we should

In currency trading Tuesday, the dollar closed in New York at

2.3010 Deutsche marks, compared with an opening 2.2930 and Monday's close of 2.2920. Dealers said

central bank intervention again

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said Tuesday.

gained momentum from a rise in

The Dow Jones industrial average finished off about 7.71 points

age rmission of about 7.71 points at 847.41 despite a gain of 3.50 points in the first hour of trading. Declines led advances by almost nine to five and volume rose to 45

million shares, up slightly from

Without help from the bond

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — Premier Zenko
Suzuki said Tuesday that Japan's
trade friction with the United States and Western Europe was the biggest issue facing his govern-ment this year, but that he did not expect a prompt solution.

Suzuki Says

He told a news conference that his cabinet, which was shuffled in November, was exerting every ef-fort to solve the problem and is seeking early action by parliament on measures to reduce tariffs and other barriers to imports.

He said the steps would be ready by the end of this month, adding that his government want-ed to have them cleared by the parliamentary session that opens Monday. Japan's trade minister, Shintaro

Abe, was warned in meetings with U.S. officials in Washington Monday that protectionist pressures were building in the United States. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told Mr. Abe that immediate action was needed to trim Japan's trade surplus.

But Mr. Suzuki expressed doubt that the the trade imbalances would be solved soon even if the government's program is adopted quickly. The fundamental cause of the trade friction resides in such problems as rampant inflation and unemployment in industrialized nations, he said.

At the same time, Mr. Suzuki called on Washington to make greater export efforts and to permit shipments of Alaskan crude oil to Japan.

Auto Exports

Meanwhile, Japan's two biggest automakers said their exports dropped in 1981 because of limits on sales to some countries and the world recession

Toyota said its exports fell 4 percent to 1.72 million vehicles. The decline was the first for Toyota in three years.

Nissan, maker of Datsuns, said its exports declined 2 percent to 1.44 million, marking the first decrease in nine years. Toyota said it was able to meet an export target for 1981 of 1.7

million vehicles by putting more effort into sales to developing regions such as Africa. Toyota's shipments to the Unit-

ed States dropped 2 percent and Nissan's 0.2 percent, while sales to the EEC fell 17 percent and 8 per-

French December Reserves

PARIS — France's official reserves of gold and foreign currency fell 12.5 billion francs (\$2.13 billion) in December to 316 billion francs, the Economics Ministry

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nts quoted are based on 1 year

Columbia Pictures soared 2014 to 62½ after agreeing to a takeover offer from Coca-Cola. Outlet Co., which is in a pact to be acquired by Columbia, jumped six to 43. Coke fell 24 to 32.

Blue Chip stocks fared poorly after outperforming the market Monday. Volume leader IBM dropped one to 60%, Union Car-bide one to 46%, Kodak 1½ to 70 and United Technologies one to

In the news background, President Reagan told an afternoon

Saudis Buy More Japanese Bonds

market, stocks are going to keep dropping," Hildegarde Zagorski of Bache Group said, adding that the market will probably continue its lackluster performance until it tests the industrial average's September love of \$24 TOKYO - The Finance Minis-Analysts said the strength in the try has sold 20 billion yen (\$89 bond market disappeared after news that U.S. housing starts rose million) of newly-issued national bonds bearing a coupon of 7.2 per-cent to the Saudi Arabian Mone-13.3 percent in December. Investors are nervous that an expansion in housing demand will place uptary Agency, securities sources

said Tuesday.
This was the third sale of medi-Fears of higher interest rates um-term national bonds to SAMA, after 20 billion yen of three-year bonds last September and another 20 billion yen of three-year bonds the federal funds rate, the fee banks charge for lending reserves to one another, to a high of 13% from Monday's close of 13%. in October, they said. In Frankfurt, meanwhile, West

German domestic bond prices rose on rumors of a new pact under which Saudi Arabia would lend funds to the West German government, dealers said.

news conference that husinessmen were not showing faith in his economic program because they were waiting to see what the Fed would do in a scenario of deepening recession, reduced inflation and

higher borrowing rates.

He said his program's tax cuts eventually will help business.

Great Western Deal

In other corporate news, Walter E. Heller International Corp. said a special write-off against problem loans in its U.S. commercial finance company will result in 1981 earnings of \$23 million, or \$1.85 a share, down from \$43 million, or \$3.61 a share, in 1980. Heller said the one-time pretax charge will be \$78 million.

McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s

McDonnell Douglas Services Inc. was awarded a \$516.3 million contract by the Air Force for maintenance and training in support of the sale of 62 F15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the Defense Department

Great Western Financial Corp said it agreed to acquire Northern California Savings & Loan Association by merging it with Great Western Savings. Terms call for a share-for-share exchange of North-em California stock for Great Western financial stock. Northern California has 5.1 million shares ontstanding and Great Western 22.6 million

Coca-Cola Makes Offer For Columbia Pictures

NEW YORK - Coca-Cola reached an agreement to acquire Columbia Pictures Industries in a transaction worth about \$750 million, the two companies an-

nounced Tuesday.

Acquisition of the film company is Coca-Cola's first major purchase under Roberto O. Goizueta, who became chairman last March and indicated that he would diversify Coke into new fields.

Under the pact, Columbia stockholders will receive 1.2 Coca-Cola shares plus \$32.625 cash for each share, subject to certain limited rights to elect to receive all cash or all stock Columbia had 10.8 million fully diluted shares out-standing on June 27, 1981.

The firms said the amount to be received by a Columbia shareholder who chooses all cash or all stock will be based on a future market price of Coca-Cola's stock. Coca-Cola will not be obligated in any case to issue more than about 12,384,000 shares or pay more than about \$336.69 million in cash. Coca-Cola's stock closed Monday of the Mark Valle Stack.

day on the New York Stock Ex-change at 344 and Columbia's stock closed at 414. When trading opened Tuesday Columbia stock jumped 21½ points to 63¼, while Coke shares dropped 2 to 32½.

As the U.S. market for soft

drinks has leveled off, Coca-Cola has diversified into such fields as ocean farming and orange groves, but the acquisition of Columbia is its first venture into entertainment. Columbia has been among the more successful motion picture

companies in recent years. Its more prominent feature films have included "Kramer vs. Kramer,"
"Stir Crazy," "Only When I
Laugh," and "Stripes." Later this year, it is scheduled to release a \$40-million Hollywood production of the long-running Broadway play "Annie." One analyst speculated that Coca-Cola, anticipating great success for the film, timed the offer for Columbia to capitalize on the anticipated popular appeal of the film.

In addition to films, the expanding field of home entertainment, including pay television and video cassettes, has markedly enhanced the value of Columbia's library of more than 3,000 movies and 10,000 television programs.

Columbia's principal shareholders include Allen & Co. Inc., a

closely held investment concern whose chairman, Herbert Allen, is Columbia's chairman, with 6.2 percent; American Financial Corp., the financial holding com-pany that was turned private last year by Carl H. Lindner, its chairman, with slightly less than 5 per-cent; General Cinema Corp., which has 5.4 percent, and the Redstone family, which controls General Cinema and recently acquired 9.3 percent of Columbia

Personal Income Shows Slight Rise

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Personal income in the United States rose just 0.2 percent in December, the smallest gain in nearly two years, the government reported Tuesday.

The last time personal income rose less than 0.2 percent was in April, 1980.

Personal income rose 11.3 percent for all of 1981, up slightly from the 11.1 percent of 1980.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 19, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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19/2 17/4 3/4 10/4 13/4 13/4 13/4 13/4 13/4 19% 16% 502 25% 4 33% 18% 18% 130% 130% economic program," he said.

Mr. Roberts said he was leaving the admi.

istration because the Georgetown appointme was "a very compelling offer" that would l

him combine advocacy, teaching and researc He said the new post, endowed for \$2 millis

by 20 corporate donors, would pay him mo than his Treasury salary of \$58,500 a year.

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raw materials, Taiwan's vice eco-

nomics minister, Wang Chaoming said.

Indonesian businessmen are to visit Taiwan soon for talks with

their counterparts on establishing joint ventures and technical coop-

eration.

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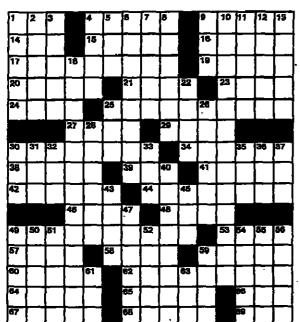
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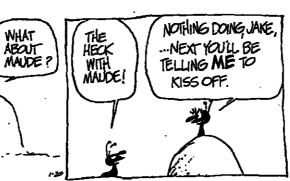
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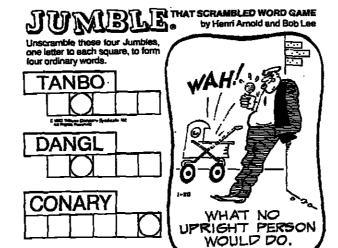


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BOOKS

THE DEAN'S DECEMBER

By Saul Bellow. 312 pp. \$13.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d Street, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt.

THERE are two particularly striking passages in "The Dean's De-cember," Saul Bellow's ninth and lat-est novel, his first since he won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1976. In one of these passages, which occurs near the opening of the story. Albert Corde, the novel's protagonist, sits with his wife in the office of a Bucharest hospital administrator, who is of-ficiously denying the couple the right to visit Minna Corde's dying mother, and contemplates the dying light of a December evening.

"December brown set in at about three in the afternoon. By four it had climbed down the stucco of old walls. the gray of Communist residential blocks: brown darkness took over the pavements, and then came back again from the pavements more thickly and isolated the street lamps. These were feebly yellow in the impure melancholy winter effluence. Air-sadness, Corde called this. In the final stage of dusk, a brown sediment seemed to en-circle the lamps. Then there was a livid death moment. Night began. Night was very difficult here, thought Albert Corde."

The second unusual passage occurs near the very end of the novel, after Corde's mother-in-law has died, after he and Minna have returned from Bucharest, after the resolution of a Chi-cago murder trial that Corde has been involved with as dean of men at a local college, and after he has resigned his deanship in the wake of a controversy he has created by publishing in Harper's magazine a series of articles

on Chicago's black underclass. This closing passage is too long to be quoted effectively. But take my word that it describes with an almost thrilling sense of transcendence the Cordes' ascent in a lift along a structural arch on the interior of the dome at Mount Palomar, where Minns Corde, an astronomer, is about to do some observatory work. The passage is unusual for Bellow's recent fiction in that its action is measured to the pace of the prose that describes it there are no nervous, tough-guy asides or repetitions—and at the same time the passage is symbolically just right. We rise, we sense the light of the beavens, we are released from the novel's overwhelming gloom and beaviness.

Unfortunately for the reader, it's a little late. The dark oppressiveness caught in that earlier passage has dominated far too long and stiflingly. Partly this is because most of the foreground action occurs in the brown and black atmosphere of Bucharest, amid the rubble of a recent earthquake, in the atmosphere of death and its funereal aftermath. Partly, and legitimately, the novel's

bleakness can be attributed to the philosophical dilemma it poses for itself - to discover what is worth believing in and living for in a world that is now largely evil. For through his complex plot, which unfolds simultaneously in Bucharest and Chicago. Bellow effectively evokes all that is worst about both sides of the Iron Curtain — on the one hand, the totali-tarian heavy-handedness of the Romanian Communist regime, which refuses to forgive Corde's mother-inlaw, one of its former leaders, for becoming disenchanted with Stalinism and hence sending her brilliant



daughter to the West; on the other hand, the failure of the United States to provide for its "superfluous populations." its "doomed peoples," its "whirling souls" — typically, the black underclass of Chicago, which is the subject of Corde's controversial

articles in Harper's.

And partly — and less legitimately

Bellow's style of novelization can be blamed for the oppressiveness of "The Dean's December." Sometimes his characters converse, always elliptically and occasionally very woodenly.

More often, they think — or rather
the dean thinks — about what was said or may be about to be said. Most often, the dean sits alone in a room in his mother-in-law's Bucharest apartment and thinks about the implicatons of what was said or may be about to be said. At one point, Minna Corde becomes enraged at Albert for delivering lectures at her. A reader of this novel often feels similarly toward Bellow. It's odd that for a story about a man who crusades to put poetry back into the human equation, this book most conspicuously lacks a prepon-

derance of poetry. And though one can't help being awed by the reach and subtlety of its creator's intelligence —a releatless intelligence that has somehow managed to people this story with dozens of familiar urban types without ever per-mitting one of them to decline into merely a type — one can't honestly swear that the ending at Mount Palomar doesn't simply come as a relief. As beautifully crafted as this final scene may be — with its echoes of ear-lier scenes of cold and darkness and the sense it somehow conveys of heat and hard-won intellectual triumph -I can't honestly swear that I didn't love it just because coming to it at last was like not hitting one's head against the wall anymore.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the stuff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Tanes This has is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive

FICTION

6 NO TIME FOR TEARS, by Cynthis Freedom

7 MASQUERADE by Kit Williams
8 SPRING MOON, by Beise Bao

9 GO SLOWLY, COME BACK RABBIT IS RICH, by John Uptike
II REMEMBRANCE, by Danielle

Steele
12 THE THIRD DEADLY SIN. by Lawrence Sanders...

13 THE LEGACY, by Howard Fast...

14 GOD EMPEROR OF DUNE, by Frank Herbert.

15 THE CARDINAL SINS, by Audrew M. Greeky

NONFICTION A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by 2 THE LORD GOD MADE THEM

ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney. 5 NEVER-SAY-DIET BOOK. by

11 ELVIS by Albert Goldman

12 TEENAGE ROMANCE by Della

BRIDGE

A N enthusiast who wanted to build a small library of essential bridge books would need about a dozen works. One of them would be "Modern Bridge Conventions" by William Root and Richard Pavlicek, recently published by Crown. The list price is \$15.95, but it can be obtained for \$12.95 from Bridge World, at 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025

The authors are top-ranked players and teachers and carry the readdepth through every significant bid-ding convention. These are classified in three groups, so that average players, good players and expert partner-ships can select what is right for them. The book ranges far more widely than a strict interpretation of the word "convention" would lead one to expect. It is not confined to the artificial devices that frighten some inexperienced players, but extends over a great many natural treatments that require partnership agreement. An example is belated take-out doubles, a

confusing area for almost all players. Almost any convention requires considerably more discussion than it receives from a casual partnership. Root and Pavlicek provide the necessary explanations, often with their own improvements that offer food for

thought for any expert.
Thousands of students in New York and Florida can bear witness to Bill Root's teaching ability. His com-mitments have tended to obscure his playing talent, which was most evident 14 years ago, when he played regularly with Alvin Roth. Together they won a string of national titles, and represented the United States

twice in world championships. On the final deal of the 1967 world championship qualifying stage playing against Italy, Root held the South cards shown in the diagram. He did not need any sophisticated conven-tions to reach four spades, which uppears to be an easy contract, but he

_By Alan Truscott

13

had to play with great skill.

He won the opening diamond less with the jack and led a trump. Wher West discarded a heart, Root had it reconsider, and he played correctly to guarantee 10 tricks. He won the spaace, and played the queen, king and ace of clubs. East chose to discard a

diamond, and South threw a heart. On the fourth club East shed hi last diamond and South ruffed. H played the ace and another heart, giving the defense its first trick. Wes gave his partner a diamond rull, and the heart return was rulled in the closed hand. A diamond lead wa again ruffed by East, but he had to give Root his contract by leadin from the spade queen at the 12t

NORTH **♥105 ♦ K83** #AK854 WEST EAST **◆**Q1096 ♥KJ632 **462** SOUTH (D) ♠K8742 **∇A74** ♦AJ7

₽Q3 North and South were The bidding: South Pass

Pass Pass Pass Pass 2N.T. West led the diamond ten.

Stenmark Takes Cup Giant Slalom; Eder Surprise Winner

From Agency Dispatche ADELBODEN, Switzerland Ingemar Stenmark, racing on a

:

Same and



By John Peinstein

Washington Post Service
CAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. —

It was midway in the second quar-ter of a recent Bullets-New Jersey

Nets game that would become a

Washington rout. Albert King took a pass at the top of the key. A

head fake and two dribbles and he

was down the lane, alone, floating toward the basket for an easy lay-

up. But at the last second, King

Net Coach Larry Brown jumped

off the beach, "Damn it, Albert,

shoot the ball. Shoot the damn

The next morning King was laughing "When I heard Larry yelling like that, it was like I was

back at Maryland for a minute:

Albert, shoot the ball, shoot the

ball." King knew he had messed

up a play. But where once he

might have brooded, now he

langhed it off.
"I know why [Brown] got upset.
I'm his.—I don't know what you'd

call it - whip boy or whatever. He

the team But when he stops

screaming at me I'll worry. I know

I'm still learning the game." At 22, King is just another National Bas-

kerball Association rookie. He is-

During that same second quar-ter, Buck Williams had missed

three straight shots. From 12 feet,

guarded tightly, he forced another. It clanged off the rim. Brown, red-

faced, looked at Williams - his

best rebounder and his third-lead-

ing scorer, "Geez," he yelled, "ha-

ven's you ever heard of passing? I haven't seen you pass the ball yet."

allowed to make mistakes.

sign; alls at me more than anyone on

tried to pass. Turnover.

since 1978, beat defending World
Cup champion Phil Mahre by a
2.16 seconds in a giant slalom race

and 1:18.32 — in both heats down
the 53-gate course for an aggregate
is so strong these days that you
don't have a chance." His second here Tuesday.

in Badgastein, Austria, meanwhile, Sylvia Eder, a 16-year-old Austrian newcomer, pulled a maor upset by winning a women's cup downhill, the first Austrian victory at Badgastein since former downhill champion Annemarie Moser-Proll took the title in 1974.

Eder, who placed third on the same track in a downhill Monday, handled the 3,016-meter course in 1:58.10. She was followed by Elisabeth Chand of France, timed in 1:58.27, and Holly-Beth Flanders of the United States, Monday's winner, who took third with a 1:58.33.

Stenmark's winning margin was the same as the difference in times between second and 13th place, reaffirming that he is in superb shape after a troubled start to the season last month.

Although he brushed a gate in Swede posted best times — 1:15.93 aggressive."

Before the season started, Wil-

and put the note inside his

Bible. He is averaging about 15

tired. Does he ever regret having

passed up his senior year at the University of Maryland? "Never."

Rocky Mount and Brooklyn

remarkably different routes to

reach the same place. King was a heavily recruited Brooklyn high

school superstar. Williams was a

small-town boy from the South.

They both wound up as starters for

but remains Rocky Mount, N.C., to King's New York. "Albert,"

Williams says, "is big-time. He'll always be big-time to me."

They were close at Maryland.

because they shared the same pres-

sures and, in the 1979-80 season,

when it all fell into place, the same

joys. The Nets drafted both in the

first round last spring. But what each is experiencing now — on the

surface, so similar - is different

For Williams, the NBA is a con-

tinuation, another step on the lad-

der he began climbing as a high

indeed.

"It's just that I usually get the school junior, when a coach con-ball so close to the basker. I feel an vinced him to party less and study

obligation to shoot." Williams said more. It was his fearsome intensity

Lefty Driesell at Maryland.

The two Net rookies have taken

Finishing a surprising third was Max Julen, 20, one of six Swiss in Tuesday's top 10. The race turned out to be a

Swiss free-for-all, as the outcome was to determine the composition of the national team for next week's World Championships in Austria.

Stenmark, reticent as ever, said hitting the gate in the second heat caused "no problems - I got too close, touched it with my shoulder and rotated a bit, but I was never

'No One Can Catch Me'

That contrasted with Mahre, who said: "I was lucky I made it to the finish in the first run." Giant slalom "is much easier than the slalom," Stenmark ob-

served.

There's not so much risk involved. You can let the skis go. I don't think I am skiing better than the second run, the 25-year-old last month, but perhaps I am more

place - his fourth in as many giant slaloms this season - boosted Mahre's overall cup point total to 237, 78 more than Stenmark's.

Mahre said he will race no more downhills this cup season. "It makes no sense risking an injury competing in the downhill." he "No one can catch me in the

World Cup."
Only 42 of the 90 starters survived men's race, one of the more difficult on the circuit. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, overall cup winner in 1980, was the first to slide off course on the steep bot-

the dropouts. The course, which had a vertical drop of 375 meters (about 1,237 feet), was lined by thousands of spectators in a bright sunshine that slowed down late second-heat starters.

tom stretch that claimed most of

Eder's previous-best showing was a fifth last winter in a cup downhill at Aspen, Colo.

On Monday, she had lost precious time when she briefly left the track just before the finish. "I knew I could reach a better result than Monday's when I made ... a considerable detour," Eder said.

By Rob Hughes

LONDON - One thing to be

drid to 72 nations last Saturday: If

the players bore us next summer

lauchs.

we can at least turn to FIFA for

The International Federation of

SOCCER SCENE

Football Associations hierarchy

of Congresses. Jacques Tati could

There sat Joso Havelange, the

faced eyes drooping, as the mecha-

Tell 'em, Harry

cal Irish directness, Cavan told em

It takes a special kind of person to laugh at himself like that, par-ticularly when, like Cavan, he had

been at pains to dismiss as "gos-

sip" the contrivances and the rear-

ranged seedings that everyone

up from the very first name drawn,

we were at least spared a monu-

mental dollop of televized nonevent. On our screens, Belgi-

um, the first drawn, was mistaken-

ly placed in Italy's group instead of in the opening match of the

BASEBALL

TO TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF

iching coaches. TORONTO—Sent Gres Weils, first bas

to Minnesota to complete a trade for outfli

American League
MILWAUKEE—Signed Derek Tatsuno, pitchr, and assigned him to Stockton of the Califor-

tournament, against Argentina.

So when the works began to foul

managed to print in advance.

—"a cock-up."

not have orchestrated better.

over the draw.

ul Herald Tribune

"This time, I managed to keep control in the last bend before the steep, final schuss instead of being catapulted off the track." Austrian coach Werner Magreiter had restrained praise.

"We don't want to overestimate Sylvia's win and we don't want to consider her a new Moser-Pröll at this stage," he said. "But there is no doubt that she

downhill we have brought up in recent years. She handled the technical difficulties of this demanding track with surprising case." It was Austria's first victory in a women's cup downhill race this

is one of the greatest talents in

Said a subdued Flanders, "It was more difficult today because I had to shoulder the extra burden of living up to expectations after winning the previous race. Everybody's expectations and my own,

"But I'm very proud because I've proved I can keep up with the

AREN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Ingernor Stemmark, Sweden, 2 minutes, L25 seconds.

2. Phil Mohre, U.S.A., 2:36.41.

3. Max. Julen, Switzerland, 2:35.62.

4. Hubert Stratz, Austria, 2:37.97.

5. Peter Lüncher, Switzerland, 2:37.49.

6. Jocques Luettry, Switzerland, 2:37.49.

7. Pirmin Zurbrispen, Switzerland, 2:37.49.

8. Wolfram Orher, Austria, 2:37.53.

9. Jöst Gassez, Switzerland, 2:37.53.

10. Jean-Luc Fournier, Switzerland, 2:38.16.

11. Torsten Jakobson, Sweden, 2:38.42.

12. Brune Nöckler, Holly, 2:38.45.

13. Alex Glorgi, Holly, 2:38.45.

14. Gerhard Jöper, Austria, 2:38.86.

15. Huns Pierren, Switzerland, 2:39.16.

WORLD CUP STANDI l Stenmark, 157. I Steve Padborski, Conada, 94. 4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstel 5. Gaspaz. 69. 6. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 60.

7, Franz Klammer, Austria, 57. 8. Harti Weirather, Austria, 58.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Sylvio Eder, Austria, 1:52.10.

2. Elispheth Choud, France, 1:58.27.

3. Holity Flanders, U.S.A. 1:58.23.

4. Irane Espie, West Germany, 1:58.35.

5. Lea Söltener, Austria, 1:58.65.

6. Lourie Grohom, Comoda, 1:58.67.

7. Doris de Agostilol, Switzerland, 1:58.78.

Aleccia Wellier, Switzerland, 1:58.77. 8. Marie Waliser, Switzerland, 1:58.77. 0. Cindy Neison, U.S.A., 1:59.26. ili. Centry Scremen, Conoda, 1:57.45. 12. Siegrid Walf, Austria. 1:57.65. 13. Marie-Céclie Gros-Gaudenier, Fra

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

14. Cornello Próli. Austrio, 1:59.74. 15. Traudi Haecher, West Germany L Sölkner, 193. L Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 99. i. Neison. 98. L. Chaud, 89. Perrine Pelen, France, 87. 8. Sorentee and Morio Roso Quario, Haly, 77.

said for the ceremony of the World Cup draw, televized live from Malaid on a terrific farce in the Palace Brazilian head of FIFA, pokernized lobster pots used reliably for the spanish lottery began to splutter and, seemingly, to take There, in contrast, sat the West German Hermann Neuberger, agi-tated and animated as a Muppet. as an 11-year-old boy threatened - by inadvertently placing num-bers out of rehearsed sequence -Hermann Neuberger to wreck the politically contrived ... Animated as a Muppet. And there on the podium sat Harry Cavan, FIFA senior vice wretched youngster handing him the numbered balls drawn from president, chuckling away. The BBC wanted to know what he had mouthed during the embarrassed delays (which put TV schedules out around the world). With typichemistry building up in the audi-

Canny Comedy in Madrid

lottery pots. He had seen the torium among observers who already sensed that the draw was off-course. All the planning, the months of juggling 24 teams into an acceptable commercial and political package, was falling apart.

The draw was halted. Drawn placines rearranged, the calamiious mishap of two South American nations' being pitted was avoided. And FIFA with a South American president, too.

There had been another idiosyncraic moment before the ball game began. Neuberger, seeking to ex-plain the seeding arrangements, commented that if the Netherlands had made the finals there would have been no problem deciding the sixth seed.

Then Scotland was put with Ar-That presumably was a reference to the controversy surrounding England's privileged seeding. It repudiated FIFA's previous expla-At that point Neuberger's disposition began to disintegrate.

He waved Tentonically at the nation that its criteria had been

Transactions

FOOTBALL Eas Football Leng Canadian Football League
MONTREAL—Fired Jim Eddy, interim her

NO. CAROLINA STATE—Named Ellich Uzekoc, Carl Smith and Bob Sutton assistant footboli cooches.

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based on seeding the hosts together with the five nations that had

won a World Cup.
England's debt to the Dutch failure is even greater. The second seedings were built to ensure that the Eastern European contestants would be drawn apart, so the English would have dropped to group three. Small wonder that Ron Greenwood, the English manager, should remark merely that "it is a privilege, shall we say, to be seed-

Main Men

Greenwood also commented, before the ceremony, that what disturbed him about "this jamboree" was that "if we were to mention players, some people here who

say, 'What are they?' "
They are still, or should be, the most imporatant people in the sport. This summer, they will attract a world audience of a billion viewers, and their attitudes and standards can make or break the spectator viability of soccer in many nations.

In Europe and South America, from which the winners will cer-tainly come, audiences are dwindling despite increases in the num-ber actually playing the game. And a critical factor in that decline is certainly the type of safety-first, defensive soccer which, at the last major European club final, was called "chloroform football."

But there is salvation at hand. The opening match (officially, that is) between Argentina and Belgium may have undertones as dour as the goalless starts of the last two World Cups. But after the first round, in which tactical drawn matches are a danger, I anticipate some thrilling attacking play.

Why? Because the teams most likely to succeed in this cup - Brazil. West Germany, Argentina, the Soviet Union and (because it is the host) Spain - are equipped to go forward.

Brazil has realized the folly of abandoning the sweet flair of their birthright. West Germany learned four years ago that defense wins no trophies. Argentina can only press forward around Diego Maradona and the Russians have discovered, in the image of the subtle and entertaining Georgians of Tbilisi, more fulfillment than in any of their previously rigidly-automated sides.

Together with the have-a-go approach — the once-in-a-lifetimechance the "minnows" of Cameroon, Kuwait, Honduras and El Salvador must strive for - there ought to be the color to beat the caution at the 1982 World Cup. The color and style to resurrect

the purpose of the game. And to keep the focus away from officials deliberations and on the field of play instead.

Celtic Larry Bird recently found out firsthand that King is successfully facing up to life in the National Basketball Association.

U.S. College Basketball Polls

14. Arkoneas (11-2) 15. No. Carelina State (14-2) 14. Konses State (12-2) 17. Louitville (11-4) and Aubuma (12-2) 19. Villanova (12-2)

.e. Presto 3000 (13-1) 35
(By agreement) with the Halianal Association of Basketal Coopers, teams on NCAA probation are fastistics for too 20 and national charplanship consideration for the UP1 board of coopers. Teams on probation for the 1951-2 section are Arkaness State, New Mexico, TCU, UCLA and Wichito State.)

College Basketball Scores

SELECTED MONDAY RESULTS

EAST

American U. 63. Ladovette 54 Boston Cat. 82. Seton Holf 71 Drauel 79, Bucknell 62 Forditoth 60, Mansochusetts 64 Hofstro 39, Rider 52

Nicoporo 87, Colopte 72

The Associated Press MEW YORK — The top 28 teams in The Associated Press callege betterbolf sell, with first-slace voice in securities, secun records and into points;

- List. Coreling (46) 146 LZIP 2 Mintour((1) 2 Virginia 4 DePeni E Minnessia 1,115 18-3 13-2 13-2 13-3 14-3 14-3 11-3 id, No. Coroline St. 274 107 120 121 121 13-2 11-4 13-2 11-3 11-3

United Press Saternations NEW YORK - The United Press Inter beart at couches' ten 21 college bot lines (Arst-place vates and won-lost ret No. Carefine (47) (14-0) . No. Ceremie (4) (1 5. Mindele (14-) 4. Celleus (14-2) 5. Tenna (13-2) 6. Tenna (13-2) 6. Migresoft (21-2) 9.6. 1986 (11-2)

St. Proncis. Po. Bt. Folia Virginia 75, Peros St. 4 Citudel 72, VMI 61
George Massa B, Novy 79
Mantohis St. 78, Virginia Tech 73
So, Carolina B, Biscayne 77
So, Miss, 73, Now Grisom 64
Miss, 73, Now Grisom 64
Missels St. 65, W. Tokos St. 51
No. Tokos St. 65
SOUTHWEST
No. Tokos ST. 77, McNesse St. 71
Oktohoma City 75, Evanselie St. 71
Far West 47, Affana St. 59 Chodel 72, VMI 61 100 (174) E. Hobs (154) R. Kentucky (153) H. Green St. (154) 11, Secretively (144) 12, Tylin (154) UCLA 75, Arizona 51.59

Nets' King, Williams Still in Divergent Tandem later with a sheepish grin. "I guess I'll just have to keep working to get better. But don't worry, I'll get better." as much as anything else that made it worth \$2.5 million to the Nets to lure him out of Maryland a year early.

The NBA is also a culmination liams wrote down a goal — becom-ing the NBA's rookie of the year parents into a handsome new fourbedroom house. "My dream has come true," Williams said. "If I points a game and is pulling down 12.8 rebounds a game (a total of 480), third-best in the league. He is goal." were to die tomorrow, I would feel I've accomplished my ultimate

For King the NBA, like every-thing else has been, is a rollercoaster ride. In September he injured his right knee in a one-onone game and then went through protracted contract negotiations. For the first time in his life, he is having to adjust. Still, King always has been the one with a limitless future; the Nets are paying him more than \$1 million.

'Ph Say It'

Now Williams starts and King doesn't. Williams was drafted higher and makes more money, "I loved hearing the cheers at Maryland," he said. "I'm not going to say that hearing people yelling, 'A-1-1-lbert, A-1-1-lbert,' wasn't great. I worked for that for a long time. Now, I'm going to work at this. I have a chance, I hope, to be 'A-l-l-lbert' at this level, too. I Despite their divergent back-grounds, they became confidants think I can become -OK, I'll say it -a great player. But for now he's just a rookie,

and that's fine by him. King and Williams are newcomers to a team that, although it has existed for 15 years, is only just beginning. Since their incep-tion as the New Jersey Americans in the old ABA, the Nets have been the nomads of pro basketball, calling five buildings home. Now they are in a brand-new arena. They have new uniforms, new offices, a new coach in Brown and, they believe, a future built around such players as King, Williams, Mike O'Koren, Mike Gminski, Otis Birdsong and Ray Williams, all acquired within the last two

Net management loves pushing Williams for rookie of the year. Williams, is the model student, the hard worker, trouble only for the opposition. With King it's differ-

When King was injured in that freakish accident the Nets backed off from contract negotiations. "If he sat out the season, he sat out the season," said General Manager Bob MacKinnon. "Obviously, we wanted him to play. But injuries are a part of life."

King spent the preseason in street clothes. He says he found himself thinking about what his sport meant to him. "I always had a reputation for not really caring," he said. "People would write that if I liked the game I would play better. I always liked the game. I

love the game.
"But when I was hurt, for the first time in my life, I had to think about not playing. I had never re-ally thought that — I just always

played.

The first day I tried to come back to practice I couldn't even dunk. Couldn't dunk! It felt like being a baby all over again. I said something about it to a friend and he looked at me and said, You have always taken playing for

That's why not starting, or not being great right away, doesn't bother me. It might have once... But now I'm thankful I can play. As long as I can play the game, work at the game, everything will be OK."

Brown is confident, too. He works alone with King after practice, trying to get him to slow his release on his shot and to improve his defense, long one of King's deficiencies.

"Albert has unbelievable potennai," Brown said. "Everyone has always known that. But what I like about him so much is that he's such a good kid, so willing to work." King has reveled in the role of student.

It Sticks So has Williams. "Coach Brown

takes a lot of time to work with you on things," he said. "If there's one little move and you're having trouble with it, he works with you until you get it right. I may have trouble getting something right the first time, but once I get it it sticks like glue. Not so with King, says Mackin-

practice and he looks so good, you say, 'He's got it.' Then in the game, he forgets. He'll get there, though. Because he wants it badly." With Williams there never has been any doubt about desire. He puts a lot of pressure on himself. As the rest of the NBA raves about

non. "Sometimes you watch him in

his early play, Williams says, "I'm struggling. He cannot abide failure, In a recent game against New York, Wil-liams was struggling with Maurice Lucas. Finally, fouled and pushed



on the same play, Williams took a wild swing at Lucas and was restrained by teammates. The next day he apologized publicly. "But I made my point to Mau-rice." Williams said. "I had to do

it." The point was basic: Nobody pushes Buck Williams around. If there is a fundamental difference between the two associates friends, it is in their daily approach

to life. Williams has always had definite goals, pressing them into his Bible and then going out and methodically reaching them. Even though he spent a year less in college, he is almost as close to a degree as King Having promised his parents he'll get it. Williams has made plans for summer school at

Maryland. "I gave my family my word," he said.
With King, the goal has always been the intangible. For years he has been told what he can become. When he made first-team all-America as a junior at Maryland, people talked about his being national player of the year as a sen-ior. He has, unlike Williams, tried to live up to others' expectations - and that's been virtually impos-sible since he was a teen-ager.

King has moved in a world of older people since boyhood. He has always been pursued and romanced by expectant adults. But for the first time in his life, King says he is not worrying about liv ing up to anybody's idea of his po-tential. All he wants to do is play. It has taken turning profess to make basketball a game again.

NHL Standings

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The Rain of Terror

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We now enter the phase in which President Reagan fights leaks. It happens to them all. Maddened by leaks, President Nixon created the Watergate plumbers. It was like stopping a faucet drip by putting dynamite down the sink drain.

President Johnson's technique was siyer. He combed newspapers inch by inch looking for leaks and made the papers look bad by proving them wrong. If his plans to appoint Biff Coombs ambassador to the



Court of the Imperial Swan leaked into print before he announced it, he fooled everybody by announcing that Biff Coombs would retire to private life and Chip Lomax would become ambassador to the Court of the Imperial Swan.

News stories about Reagan's coming war on leaks say the White House has not ruled out lie detectors and wiretaps. Naturally, reporters phoning the Agriculture Department to talk about the winter wheat crop are already finding that no one will return their calls. I phoned there several days ago to ask what winter wheat is. They said I'd have to speak to Abe Peck, but Peck's secretary said he was busy and would call me back. He didn't. Being on deadline, I looked up winter wheat in the encyclo-

The day after my definition appeared in print, Peck was on the telephone. "Who leaked?"

"No reporter of integrity ever reveals his sources," I said.
"Never mind," Peck said. "If it was someone in my office I'll know

You have ways of making them talk? "The lie detector," he said. Fortunately everybody in Peck's office would come off the machine

clean, but it had been a close call.

I resolved to move cautiously and abstain from leaks until the heat was off, so when the phone rang. An unfamiliar voice said, "I'm on the White House staff and

that you're a guy who can cover his

I said, "If leaking's your game, Mac, you've picked the wrong place to drip."

It did no good to hang up. The White House operators tracked me down at a booth on East 52d Street, "If you give me a hot story and this phone booth turns out to be tapped, they'll ferret you out, pal," I pleaded.

He reached me next in a soan store in Greenwich Village.
"You know that story about the administration okaying tax-exempt status for schools that teach racial

discrimination?"

Did I know that story? The sound of the old Dixiecrats standing in mighty tall boll weevils crooning their joy about at last having a president with a head on his shoulders could be heard all

the way to Harlem.
"With my own ears," said the caller, "I heard the president say he is not a racist."

I hung up and ran for a taxi to get out of town but a limousine pulled up to the curb on the Triboro Bridge. The driver leaned out with a telephone: "The White House wants to speak to you."

I yelled into the phone, "I don't want to be leaked to. The chauf-

feur might be a federal agent -.." "Not might be," said the man on the phone. "He IS a federal agent, and he's got orders to take you back to the office right away

so you can get this leak into the next edition. That business about the president wanting to aid schools that teach racial discrimination was a stupid mistake some body made without consulting the president, got it? Like the time some nitwit called ketchup a vegetable without consulting the president, got it? The president loves people of all races, got it?"
"I don't dare print that. They

could fire you for leaking." "It's dynamite, all right," he said, "but I trust you to protect me. Any man who can keep his lip buttoned about who spilled the beans on winter wheat is a man I'm willing to go to the well with."
"Speaking of which," I said,
"could you tell me the difference between soy beans and black-eyed

There was a long silence at the White House end. Finally: "I'll get back to you on that." So far he hasn't.

New York Times Service

And Meditates on the Real Threat to Humans

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Good VV day all creatures great and small. Today's specimen is a fascinating one, and we shall be seeing it right in a natural habitat, a room in a cluster of such rooms

By Christian Williams

called a hotel. It is a robust example of late-20th-century *Homo sapiens*, this particular one being more than 6 feet high, with blond cranial hairs and an ingratiating smile. It is called a David Attenborough. (The second name denotes famithe first, individual: that is, alist. It has a brother, "Richard,"

who is a movie actor.)
The David Attenborough is an industrious creature, but has made neither a web nor a nest. Instead, it has made a 13-part television series called "Life on Earth," a history of nature from primordial slime to contempo-rary times, which is just getting its U.S. premiere.

We cannot be sure, but the theory is that millions of years ago, when men first emerged, some of them made television series, and some did not. Those who did earned respect and got the best food, and so won out over those who didn't. This is called natural selection. Rare Opportunity

We have today a rare opportunity to hear an Attenborough talk. If we are to understand our fellow creatures, it behooves us

"Yes, audiences in England, were delighted with Life on Earth,' I think just because it's in our nature to wonder about the world around us. But I do still get asked, What use is a frog, really? That sort of thing stems from a view of the world as a sort of larder for man. It isn't, of course, and the series tries to give some perspective on the unity of

After all, what use is a colorful flower? People tend to assume flowers are on earth to be pleasing to us. But flowers are colorful because insects have color vision, not because we do. And they've been here for 15 million years.

David Attenborough

A Naturalist Looks at Frogs, BBC and Other Forms of Life,

"The frogs tell us a lot, you know. They evolved from fish, but they had problems. They had to develop a fascinating variety of techniques to continue to provide water for eggs and tadpoles on land. One of the most interesting solutions was by the Darwin frog so I wrote it into a ra del Fuego to film it.

"Most frogs fertilize their eggs and then just sit around looking at them in that dotty way frogs have. But the Darwin frog put the eggs in the male's vocal sack, where they could develop in finid even on land. The tadpoles grow in there, and after awhile the whole male frog wiggles. Darwin concluded that they must be born out of the male frog's mouth, but no one had ever seen

210-Hour Wait

"We found the frogs, all right, but they wouldn't hatch. So we brought a male back to Bristol, our production center in England. A cameraman and his assistant watched the frog continu-ally for 210 hours, until finally the frog coughed, a tadpole flew out and we got the footage we wanted of the 'pregnant' male siving hirth" giving birth."

Some life forms may be thinking, what use is an Attenborough? Well, it is undoubtedly a nosy organism, having traveled to 100 locations in 30 countries and shot 1.25 million feet of film to pry into other things' lives.

The Attenborough's purpose, on television and in a companion book, has been to trace no less than the evolution of life on our planet, from unicells to multicells; from sea to land to air; from cold-blooded to warm, from primate to human. Throughout, the examination is characterized by a sense of curiosity and a uniform of short

In this way the human resembles the cat, except of course that a cat will not wear short pants. But when scratching for informa-tion about the natural world, the human Attenborough is like a cat in a closet, moving through the darkness from one curiosity to the next and grinning whenever the light strikes his eyes.

"The whole history of the world, you know, has been toward a more intense occupation of the world. For 80 percent of its history, the earth was absolutely lifeless. But now, the forces of evolution are so diversified that there are insects which live their whole lives in the tear duct of a hippopotamus. "I confess, since you ask, that

space exploration, trips to Mars, leave me a bit skeptical. I never really believed in the canals. But on the other hand, I am, of course, interested to see if there is a building block other than the carbon atom. Or, by the way, if a creature that moves ought always to have the sense organs in front. I mean, we take for granted that most of us eat at the front and defecate at the other end. But could it be done another way?

"Yes, I have been all over. Always wanted to travel. There is a great range here on the planet. At the South Pole you find mostly Americans and emperor peu-guins. Very little else, because, of course, it's frozen solid.

"But some forms are very adaptable. There are algae within rocks which use crystals to focus light upon them. They live between the plates of rock and are warmed by the crystals. You see them as a pink blush on the snow during the polar day.

Tale of Two Mites

"There are lichens in Antarctica that form a sort of microforest. In the microforest live tiny mites, two kinds of them, and they are continually at war with each other. One mite is harmless and slow. The other mite is faster and hungrier, so it chases the first mite. Ha ha. Of course, this happens very slow-

The Attenborough, who as a



television executive launched the series "Civilisation," is, of course, well experienced in dividing the world into 13 parts. But did the temptation to sentimen-talize evolution ever come up?

"Oddly, not. The main idea in something like this is to have a story, with problems to over-come. True, if you're doing a segment on rabbits, the temptation is to have Mr. Bunny and Mrs. Bunny. But we didn't have that problem, because the life story of evolution has its own drama.

"And, of course, we have been doing this for some time at the BBC. I was the controller of the BBC-2 at the time it was going to color broadcasting. We had to make a choice about what to put on. Would it be a comedian in a scarlet shirt? I said, no, let's go out and film the most beautiful creations of mankind. What to call it - why not, 'Civilisation'? Then they got Lord Clark, and he and others did a wonderful job. We announced that it was so good we would show it again. But of course, the real reason was, we didn't have any money

left to fill the time any other way.

being in London. I really wanted to be in our production center in people doing nothing but natural history.

"That's how 'Life on Earth' came about. I wrote the scripts from research, and then we broke them into sections and farmed them out to two dozen or so cameramen. I was traveling continuously. One crew would be in Madagascar, and I would arrive there, talk into the camera, then hop a plane and fly off to the Great Barrier Reef so I could pop out the water and say some-

"Yes, I did come to a conclusion after all of that. It is that the real threat to human life is not iron-faced extremists, but the failure to plan our use of the environment. At the moment, we are engaged in destroying our

That's all for today, class. Homo sapiens is always an interesting subject, balanced awkwardly on two feet and mad to discover why, when and where it happened.

PEOPLE:

Court Lets Maid Keep \$107,690 She Found

A Wisconsin court of appeals has ruled that a former maid at the Lake Geneva Playboy Resort and Country Club can keep \$107,690 she found in a room. Linda Mueler found the money in May, 1979, in two flight bags on her first day on the job. The court affirmed a previous ruling in Walworth County Circuit Court after a jury trial in August, 1980. The court had ruled that Mueller, 31, had the right to the cash. The 2d District State Court of Appeals in its ruling. turned down a claim by the town of Lyons, which is where the club-is situated and which claimed the money. The decision also rejected a claim by the maid's supervisor that she was entitled to some of the money. But two other maids feel they are entitled to part of the money and said they plan to sue Mueller.

The Algerian government will pay the estimated \$560,000 cost of the search for Mark Thatcher, the racing driver son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.
Mouloud Ali-Khodja, counselor at
the Algerian Embassy in London,
said, "The British government has
nothing to pay. There is no problem about the bill." Thatcher, 28, and his French co-driver and mechanic were missing for six days in the Sahara Desert after their car broke down in southern Algeria during the Paris-to-Dakar auto rally. They were found by an Algerian search plane on Thursday after a two-day search involving 10 air-craft, 20 vehicles and the Algerian Army, Mark and his father, Deals Thatcher, who went to Algeria to join the search, were flown home Friday in the personal plane of Algerian President Bendjedid Chadi.

R.K. Narayan, the 75-year-old Indian author of more than two dozen novels and collections of short stories woven around everyday life in his country, was inducted into the American Academy and Institute of Acts and Letters as an honorary member. At the American Embassy in New Delhi, Ambassador Harry S. Barnes Jr. presented Narayan with a citation from the New York-based academy, which praised him for his interpretations of the legends of gods and demons, humans and animals, fear and hope, that have survived in the local wisdom as in the millenial literature of his country.

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